

ECOTOX

ECOTOXicology Database System

ECOTOX Code Appendix

Prepared for

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| | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| Appendix A. Carrier CAS Numbers | A-1 |
| Appendix B. Chemical Grade Codes | B-1 |
| Appendix C. Chemical Formulation Codes | C-1 |
| Appendix D. Radiolabel Isotope Codes | D-1 |
| Appendix E. Organism Source Codes | E-1 |
| Appendix F. Lifestage Codes (at beginning of exposure) | F-1 |
| I. Organism lifestage codes | F-1 |
| II. Plant lifestage codes | F-2 |
| Appendix G. Soil Type Codes | G-1 |
| Appendix H. Test Location Codes | H-1 |
| Appendix I. Valid Duration Units | I-1 |
| Appendix J. Exposure Type Codes | J-1 |
| Appendix J.1 Diet (D) Exposure Codes | J-2 |
| Appendix J.2 Injection (I) Codes | J-2 |
| Appendix J.3 Multiple (M) Application Codes | J-3 |
| Appendix J.4 Inhalation (N) Application Codes | J-3 |
| Appendix J.5 Topical (T) Application Codes | J-3 |
| Appendix J.6 Environmental (V) Exposure Codes | J-3 |
| Appendix J.7 AQUIRE ONLY Exposure Type Codes | J-5 |
| AQUIRE Lab Exposure Types | J-5 |
| AQUIRE Field Exposure Types | J-5 |
| Appendix K. Application Frequency Codes | K-1 |
| Appendix L. Exposure Media Codes | L-1 |
| Appendix M. Control Type and Dose ID Codes | M-1 |

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| Appendix N. Exposure Dose and Observation/Response Value Units | N-1 |
| Appendix O. Ionic Fraction Codes | O-1 |
| Appendix P. Chemical Analysis Methods | P-1 |
| Appendix Q. Sample Unit Codes | Q-1 |
| Appendix R. Effect Group Codes and Definitions | R-1 |
| Appendix S. Group Effect, Effect and Measurement Codes and Definitions .. | S-1 |
| Appendix T. Endpoint Codes and Definitions | T-1 |
| Appendix U. Response Site Codes | U-1 |
| Appendix V. Common Keywords for Other Effects Text Field (AQUIRE only) | V-1 |
| Appendix W. Water Chemistry Units (AQUIRE only) | W-1 |
| Appendix X. Habitat Codes and Common Descriptors (AQUIRE only) | X-1 |
| Appendix Y. Substrate Codes (AQUIRE only) | Y-1 |
| Appendix Z. Depth Units | Z-1 |
| Appendix AA. Field Location Abbreviations (AQUIRE only) | AA-1 |
| Appendix BB. Geographic Text (AQUIRE only) | BB-1 |
| Appendix CC. Application Units (AQUIRE only) | CC-1 |
| Appendix DD. AQUIRE Field Name Codes | DD-1 |
| Appendix EE. Field Name Codes | EE-1 |
| I. Quality Assurance Parameters | EE-1 |
| II. Test Chemical Parameters | EE-1 |

| | | |
|--------------|--------------------------------------|------|
| III. | Test Information | EE-2 |
| IV. | Exposure Information | EE-3 |
| V. | Results Information | EE-4 |
| | | |
| Appendix FF. | Organic Matter Type and Units | FF-1 |
| | Organic Matter Types | FF-1 |
| | Organic Matter Units | FF-1 |
| | | |
| Appendix GG. | Cation Exchange Capacity Units | GG-1 |

Appendix A. Carrier CAS Numbers

| <u>Chemical Name</u> | <u>CAS #</u> |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|
| Acetate | 71501 |
| Acetic acid | 64197 |
| Acetone (2-Propanone) | 67641 |
| Acetonitrile | 75058 |
| Aerosol OT (Sodium salt) | 577117 |
| Agar | 9002180 |
| Arachis oil | 8002037 |
| Butyl dioxitol | 112345 |
| Benzene | 71432 |
| Cadmium Chloride | 10108642 |
| Cadmium Sulfate | 10124364 |
| Cod Liver Oil | 8001692 |
| Cottonseed Oil | 8001294 |
| Corn Oil | 8001307 |
| Cornstarch | 9005258 |
| Cyclosol 63 | 89072606 |
| Diesel oil | 68334305 |
| 1,4-Dioxane | 123911 |
| DMF, N,N-Dimethylformamide | 68122 |
| DMSO, Dimethyl Sulfoxide | 67685 |
| Emulphor | 9004982 |
| Ethanol (or Ethyl alcohol - absolute alcohol) | 64175 |
| Ether | 60297 |
| 2-Ethoxyethanol | 110805 |
| Ethylene Glycol Monomethyl Ether (2-Methoxyethanol) | 109864 |
| Fish Oil | 8016135 |
| Fuel Oil | 68476299 |
| Gelatin | 9000708 |
| Gum acacia | 9000015 |
| Gum tragacanth | 9000651 |
| HCL, Hydrochloric Acid | 7647010 |
| Hexane (also, N-Hexane) | 110543 |
| HNO3, Nitric Acid (HNO3; H2SO4,R)-Purity Character (Sulphuric Acid,R) | 7697372 |
| Isopropanol (2-Propanol) | 67630 |
| Iron Sulfates | 10124499 |
| Lactose | 63423 |
| Methanol (Methyl alcohol) (CH3OH) | 67561 |

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| Methoxyethanol (or 2-Methoxyethanol) | 109864 |
| Methylcellulose | 9004675 |
| Methylene Chloride | 75092 |
| Methyl ethyl ketone | 78933 |
| Mineral oil | 8012951 |
| NAHCO ₃ , Sodium Bicarbonate | 144558 |
| NAOH, Sodium Hydroxide | 1310732 |
| N,N-Dimethylformamide (or Dimethylformamide) | 68122 |
| Nitric Acid | 7697372 |
| Olive Oil | 8001250 |
| Peanut Oil | 8002037 |
| Pentane | 109660 |
| Petroleum ether | 8030306 |
| Polyethylene Glycol (2-Propanol) | 25322683 |
| Polysorbate 80 (Tween 80) | 809005656 |
| Potassium Hydroxide (KOH) | 1310583 |
| Propane (Propylene glycol) | 57556 |
| 2-Propanol Isopropanol (or Isopropanol)-Isopropyl alcohol | 67630 |
| Propylene Glycol | 57556 |
| Safflower Oil | 8001238 |
| Saline | 7647145 |
| Salt | 7647145 |
| Sesame Seed Oil | 8008740 |
| Sodium Chloride (Salt, Saline)(Na Cl) | 7647145 |
| Sodium Sulfate | 7757826 |
| Soybean Oil | 8001227 |
| Starch | 9005258 |
| Sucrose | 57501 |
| Sulfuric Acid | 7664939 |
| Sunflower Oil | 8001216 |
| Tergitol NPX | 9016459 |
| Toluene (or Methylbenzene) | 108883 |
| Toxisol FLC | 12738920 |
| Trichloroacetic Acid | 76039 |
| Triethylene Glycol | 112276 |
| Trimethylene Glycol | 504632 |
| Trioctanoin | 538238 |
| Triton-X100 | 9002931 |
| Tween 40 | 9005667 |
| Tween 80 (Polysorbate 80) | 9005656 |

| | |
|---------------------|----------|
| Water | 7732185 |
| Vegetable oil | 68956683 |
| Velsicol | 2307495 |
| Xylene | 1330207 |

Appendix B. Chemical Grade Codes

| | | | |
|---------|----------------------------------------------|---------|----------------------------------|
| ACS | American Chemical Society Grade | MRG | Merck Reagent Grade |
| AG | Agricultural Grade | ME | Monsanto Electrical Grade |
| AN | Analar Grade | NAF* | National Formulary Grade |
| AL | Analysis Grade | NP | Normapur Grade |
| A* | Analytical Grade | NR | Not Reported |
| A or R | Analytical or Reagent Grade | OP | Optima |
| A or T | Technical or Analytical Grade | PAN | Pestanal Grade |
| AN or R | Analar or Reagent Grade | PST | Pesticide Grade |
| AR* | A.R. Grade | PRG | Pesticide Residue Grade |
| B | Biological Grade | PH | Pharmaceutical Grade |
| CT | Certified Grade | PRA* | Practical Grade |
| CG | Chemical Grade | PR | Production Grade |
| CH | Chromatographic Grade | PG* | Pure Grade |
| CL | Clinical Grade | PFG | Purified Grade |
| C | Commercial Grade | R* | Reagent Grade |
| C or AN | Commercial or Analar Grade | RFG | Reference Grade |
| DG | Distilled in Glass Grade | RE | Research Grade |
| EM | Eastman Grade | RE or A | Research or Analytical Grade |
| EL | Electrophoresis Grade | RS | Residue Grade |
| EX | Experimental Grade | SC | Scintillation Grade |
| F | Field Grade | SO | Solvent Grade |
| FFL | Free flowing Grade | SPC | Spectrochemical Grade |
| GR | GR Grade | S | Spectrophotometric Grade |
| GU | Guaranteed Grade | TA | Technical Acid Grade |
| GUR | Guaranteed Reagent Grade | T* | Technical Grade |
| HPLC* | High Performance Liquid Chromatography Grade | T or P | Technical or Purified Grade |
| HG | Histological Grade | T or PU | Technical or Pure Grade |
| I | Industrial Grade | TIS | Tissue Culture Grade |
| L | Laboratory Grade | ULV | ULV Grade |
| MK | Merck Grade | UP | Ultrapure Grade |
| | | USP* | United States Pharmacopeia Grade |
| | | UV | Ultraviolet Grade |

* Code as "A" for concentration type for organic chemicals for AQUIRE

Appendix C. Chemical Formulation Codes

| | | | |
|-------|----------------------------------------------------|------|-----------------------------|
| AE | Acid Equivalent | LD | Liquid |
| AI | Active Ingredient | LDCO | Liquid concentrate |
| ASG | Agricultural Suspension | MO | Miscible Oil |
| ARST | Analytical Reference Standard | N | Nanograde |
| AQ | Aqueous Solution | ND | Neutralized, Desensitized |
| AS | Aqueous Suspension | NF | Nonionized Form |
| AAPS | Atomic Absorption Primary Standard | NR | Not Reported |
| CP* | Chemically Pure | OD | Oil Dispersion |
| CRI | Chromatographically Impure | OS | Oil Soluble |
| CRP | Chromatographically Pure | ODA | Organic Dispersal Agent |
| C | Commercial | PAR | Particulate |
| CO | Concentrate | PEL | Pellet |
| CR | Controlled Release | PO | Powder |
| CRY | Crystal | PRE | Prepared in Lab |
| DC | Detached Crystals | PS * | Primary Standard |
| DG | Dispersable Granule (also known as "dry flowable") | PA | Pro Analsi Quality |
| DP | Dispersable Powder | PU | Pure, Purissium or Puris |
| D | Dust | PF * | Purified |
| EC | Emulsifiable Concentrate | RC | Recrystallized |
| EF | Emulsifiable Formulation | RST* | Reference Standard |
| ES | Emulsifiable Solution, Agent | RF | Registered Formulation |
| EG | Emulsified Granular | SRF | Slow Release Formulation |
| E | Emulsion | S | Solution |
| EN | Encapsulated | SO | Soluble Concentrate |
| FFO | Field Formulated | SP | Soluble Powder |
| FCASS | Fisher Certified Atomic Absorption Standard | SPCO | Spray Concentrate |
| FK | Flake | SPL | Spray Liquid |
| FF | Flowable Formulation | SPO | Spray Powder |
| FG | Finely Ground | ST | Standard |
| FO | Formulated | STD | Standard Solution for AA |
| GCR | Gas Chromatograph Standard | UD | Unneutralized, Desensitized |
| GS | Gaseous | WMC | Water Miscible Concentrate |
| G | Granule, Granular | WS | Water Soluble |
| GU | Guaranteed | WSC | Water Soluble Concentrate |
| HG | Heavy Granular | WP | Wettable Powder |
| | | WHO | World Health Organization |
| | | W/W | Weight per weight |

* Code as "A" for concentration type for organic chemicals for AQUIRE

Appendix D. Radiolabel Isotope Codes

| | | | |
|--------|--------------------|--------|--------------------|
| Ag-110 | Silver | Ni-59 | Nickel |
| Am-241 | Americium | Ni-63 | Nickel |
| As-74 | Arsenic | Np-235 | Neptunium |
| As-76 | Arsenic | NR | Not Reported |
| Be-7 | Beryllium | P-32 | Phosphorus |
| C-12 | Carbon | Pb-210 | Lead |
| C-13 | Carbon | Pb-203 | Lead |
| C-14 | Carbon | Po-208 | Polonium |
| Cd-109 | Cadmium | Po-210 | Polonium |
| Cd-115 | Cadmium | Pu-239 | Plutonium |
| Ca-45 | Calcium | Pu-237 | Plutonium |
| Cl-36 | Chlorine | Ra-226 | Radium |
| Cm-244 | Curium | Ru-106 | Ruthenium |
| Co-60 | Cobalt | S-35 | Sulfur |
| Co-64 | Cobalt | Sb-125 | Antimony |
| Co-57 | Cobalt | Se-75 | Selenium |
| Cr-51 | Chromium | Sn-113 | Tin |
| Cs-137 | Cesium | Sr-90 | Strontium |
| Cs-134 | Cesium | Sr-85 | Strontium |
| Cu-64 | Copper | Tc-95 | Techninium |
| Cu-63 | Copper | Tc-99 | Technicium |
| Cu-65 | Copper | Te-128 | Tellurium |
| Eu-152 | Europium | Tl-115 | Thallium |
| F-18 | Fluorine | Th-232 | Thorium |
| I-131 | Iodine | Th 238 | Thorium |
| Fe-59 | Iron | U-238 | Uranium |
| H-3 | Hydrogen (Tritium) | U-232 | Uranium |
| Hg-197 | Mercury | U-235 | Uranium |
| Hg-203 | Mercury | V-48 | Vanadium |
| I-125 | Iodine | V-49 | Vanadium |
| I-131 | Iodine | Yes | Unknown radiolabel |
| Mn-54 | Manganese | Zn-65 | Zinc |
| N-15 | Nitrogen | | |

Appendix E. Organism Source Codes

| Code | Definition |
|-------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| CBC | C aptive b reeding c olony |
| COM | C ommercial source |
| DOM | D omestic strain |
| GAM | G ame farm strain |
| GOV | G overnment agency source |
| LAB | L aboratory strain |
| MLT | M ultiple Sources |
| NR | N ot reported |
| WLD | W ild strain |

Appendix F. Lifestage Codes (at beginning of exposure)

I. Organism lifestage codes

| Code | Definition |
|------|------------------------------------------|
| AD | Adult |
| CC | Cocoon |
| EG | Egg |
| EM | Embryo |
| IM | Immature |
| IN | Instar |
| JV | Juvenile; fledgling, hatchling, weanling |
| LV | Larvae |
| MA | Mature |
| MU | Multiple |
| NR | Not reported, unknown |
| PU | Pupa |
| SA | Subadult |
| SI | Sexually immature |
| SM | Sexually mature |
| SP | Sperm |
| VI | Virgin |
| YO | Young |

II. Plant lifestage codes

| Code | Definition |
|------|-------------------------------------------|
| BS | Bud blast stage |
| FB | Mature, full-bloom stage (fruit trees) |
| FG | Female gametophyte |
| FO | Flower opening |
| GS | Germinated seed |
| IB | Incipient bud |
| MD | Mature dormant |
| MG | Male gametophyte |
| MU | Multiple stages |
| MT | Mature, no specified stage |
| PB | Mature, post-bloom stage (fruit trees) |
| PH | Mature, pit-hardening stage (fruit trees) |
| RP | Mature reproductive |
| RST | Rootstock |
| SE | Scape elongation |
| SD | Seed |
| SG | Mature, side-green stage (fruit trees) |
| SL | Seedling |
| SN | Sapling |
| TC | Tissue culture callus |
| TU | Tuber |
| VG | Mature vegetative |

Appendix G. Soil Type Codes**Standard Artificial Soils:**

| | |
|-----------|------------------------------------------------------------|
| OECD 1984 | Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development 1984 |
| OECD 1993 | Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development 1993 |
| EEC | Council of European Communities |
| ISO 1994 | International Standard Organization 1994 |

| Standard Artificial Soil Characteristics | | |
|-------------------------------------------------|----------------|-----|
| Soil Type | Organic Matter | pH |
| OECD 1984 | 10 % peat | 6.0 |
| OECD 1993 | 10 % peat | 6.0 |
| EEC | 10 % peat | 6.0 |
| ISO 1994 | 10 % peat | 6.0 |

Appendix H. Test Location Codes

| Code | Definition |
|---------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| FieldA | Field, Artificial - a simulated or artificial field study is conducted in “an artificially bounded system that is a simplification of a specific ecosystem”, e.g. aviaries, pens, enclosures, outdoor pots |
| FieldN | Field, Natural - a natural field study is one “in which both the test system [...] and exposure to the stressor are “naturally” derived”; e.g. sprayed agricultural field or orchard plots, field surveys. |
| FieldU | Field, Unable to determine whether natural or artificial setting |
| Lab | Laboratory indoor setting, including environmental chamber, greenhouse, lath house, garden frame or indoor pots |
| NR | Not Reported ; unable to determine whether laboratory or field |

Appendix I. Valid Duration Units

| Code | Definition |
|--------------|---------------------------------------|
| s | second |
| mi | minute |
| h | hour |
| d | day |
| wk | week |
| mo | month |
| yr | year |
| lf | lifetime; no associated numeric value |
| NR | time information not reported |
| alv | alevin |
| abs | until ab scission |
| ant | until an thesis |
| b0.25 | 0.25 bloom stage |
| blm | bloom stage |
| bs | bud blast stage |
| bt | to boot stage |
| cfs | to commercial flower stage |
| clv | cleavage |
| dae | days post-e mergence |
| dph | days post hatch |
| dphv | days post harvest |
| ea | to e aring |
| eb | e arly bloom stage |

| Code | Definition |
|------|------------------------------------------------------|
| eslk | to e arly silk stage |
| el | nth e gg l aid |
| em | to e mergence |
| eso | e nd of s hooting stage |
| ey | e yed stage (time to eyed stage of fish eggs) |
| f5 | 50% f lowering |
| fb | full bloom stage |
| frt | to fertilization |
| fi | f lower initiation |
| fl | f lower stage |
| fr | to f ruit stage |
| fry | fry |
| fs | f lowering s tage |
| ge | g eneration |
| gm | to g ermination |
| gs | g rowing s ea s on |
| hpf | h ours p ost f ertilization |
| hv | h arvest |
| ht | until h atch |
| i2 | intermolt to 2nd molt |
| it | intermolt to molt |
| kh | k nee- h igh stage |
| ls4 | 4-6 l ea f s tage |
| ls6 | 6 l ea f s tage |
| ls9 | 9-10 l ea f s tage |

| Code | Definition |
|------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| ma | to m aturity |
| myp | M ysis to p ost-larvae |
| pan | p anicling stage |
| pd | 1 st p od set |
| pm | p ost m olt |
| pr | p riming (The harvesting of ripened tobacco leaves) |
| pro | p ropagation stage |
| rc | ready for c onsumption |
| slk | to s ilk stage |
| so | s hooting stage |
| stg | stage |
| swm | s wim-up |
| tr | 1 st t rifoliate leaf |
| ts | time to t assle |
| vg | v egetative stage |
| zm | z oeae- m egalop |
| zmy | z oeae to m ysis |
| -n | negative values represent pretreatment times |
| -x | pretreatment time unknown |
| / | NOT TO BE USED AFTER 10/15/99, USE QUALITATIVE CODES (ABOVE) INSTEAD: used when the duration is qualitative rather than quantitative; information is recorded as text in the Remarks (eg., 12 th egg after hatch but not end of study) |

Appendix J. Exposure Type Codes

| Code | Definition |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| D see Appendix J.1 | Diet - exposure through consumption; includes diet and/or water intake; this code will be automatically assigned if one of the diet categories from Appendix J.1 is used |
| I see Appendix J.2 | Injection -insertion of the toxicant into the skin, vessels, muscle, subcutaneous tissue, or any body cavity; this code will be automatically assigned if one of the injection categories from Appendix J.2 is used |
| M see Appendix J.3 | Multiple-exposure to the toxicant through two or more different routes. |
| N see Appendix J.4 | Inhalation - exposure to the toxicant through breathing; this code will be automatically assigned if one of the injection categories from Appendix J.3 is used |
| NR | Exposure type is Not Reported |
| T see Appendix J.5 | Topical - exposure includes dermal, eggshell, immersion or soaking; this code will be automatically assigned if one of the topical categories from Appendix J.4 is used |
| V see Appendix J.6 | Environmental - exposure includes field in situ and specific application types as well as incidental exposures; this code will be automatically assigned if one of the environmental categories from Appendix J.5 is us |

Appendix J.1 Diet (D) Exposure Codes

| Code | Definition |
|-------------|----------------------------------------------|
| DT | diet, unspecified |
| FD | chemical incorporated into the food |
| DR | chemical incorporated into the water |
| CH | choice of treated or untreated food or water |
| GV | gavage |
| OR | oral via capsule |

Appendix J.2 Injection (I) Codes

| Code | Definition |
|-------------|-----------------------------------|
| IJ | injection, unspecified |
| IG | intragastrical (digestive system) |
| IM | intramuscular |
| IP | intraperitoneal |
| IL | intra placental |
| IR | intraprostomial |
| IS | intra segmentally (insects) |
| IE | intratesticular |
| IT | intratracheal |
| IV | intravenous |
| SC | subcutaneous |
| YK | yolk |

Appendix J.3 Multiple (M) Application Codes

| Code | Definition |
|------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| MU | multiple routes between application groups (e.g. dermal and inhalation) |

Appendix J.4 Inhalation (N) Application Codes

| Code | Definition |
|------|------------|
| IH | inhalation |

Appendix J.5 Topical (T) Application Codes

| Code | Definition |
|------|-------------------|
| DM | dermal |
| MM | immersion |
| OC | ocular |
| PC | percutaneous |
| SA | surface area dose |
| SH | eggshell |
| TP | topical, general |

Appendix J.6 Environmental (V) Exposure Codes

| Code | Definition |
|------|----------------------------|
| AE | aerial (unknown type) |
| AG | aerial-granular |
| AS | aerial spray application |
| CM | culture medium application |
| DA | direct application |

| Code | Definition |
|------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| DU | dusted |
| DW | dropwise application |
| EN | environmental, unspecified |
| FS | foliar spray |
| FU | fumigation |
| GG | ground granular |
| GM | growth medium application |
| GS | ground spray |
| HP | hydroponic solution application |
| HS | hand spray |
| IN | in situ |
| MI | misted |
| MT | multiple routes within environmental exposures, eg. Aerial spray and soil slurry to the same plots. |
| PR | present in soil |
| PT | painted |
| PU | pump |
| SO | dipped or soaked |
| SP | spray |
| SS | soil slurry |
| WA | watered |

Appendix J.7 AQUIRE ONLY Exposure Type Codes**AQUIRE Lab Exposure Types (AP TYPE)**

| Code | Definition |
|-------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| C | Topical Exposure |
| D | Diet or Oral exposure (includes simultaneous diet and water exposure) |
| F | Flow-through |
| I | Injection |
| L | Leaching (used for leachate and sediment exposures, if water conc reported) |
| P | Pulse (intermittent or fluctuating dosing) |
| R | Renewal |
| S | Static (recirculating exposures are noted in <u>Exp Design</u> ; algae tests where the time is <= 24 hr, static may be assumed, and coded as such by the reviewer) |

AQUIRE Field Exposure Types

| Code | Definition |
|-------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| B | Tidal |
| D | Diet |
| E | Lentic (static water system without measureable flow rate, e.g. ponds, lakes, troughs, irrigation ditches) |
| I | Injection |
| O | Lotic (flowing water system, e.g. streams) |

Appendix K. Application Frequency Codes

| Code | Definition |
|-----------|-----------------------------------------------------------|
| ADL | Ad libitum ; without limit or restraint |
| CON | Continual ; non-pulsed |
| DLY | Daily ; dosing regime not specified |
| EOD | Every other day |
| E X D | Every X days |
| E X H | Every X hours |
| E X WK | Every X weeks |
| G per D | Grams per day |
| IN | in situ |
| RES | Restricted |
| STG | Stage |
| WKY | Weekly |
| X | Dosed x time(s) per study period; e.g. 1 time = 1X |
| X per FI | X times per flower initiation |
| X per h | X times per hour |
| X per 2d | X times per 2 days |
| X per 3d | X times per 3 days |
| X per 4d | X times per 4 days |
| X per 12d | X times per 12 days |
| X per 14d | X times per 14 days |
| X per d | X times per day |
| X per wk | X times per week |

| | |
|-------------------|---------------------------------|
| X per 2 wk | X times per 2 weeks |
| X per mo | X times per month |
| X per yr | X times per year |
| X, 1X/D | X times, 1 time per day |
| X, 1X/Y | X times, 1 time per year |
| NR | Not Reported |

Appendix L. Exposure Media Codes

| Code | Definition |
|-------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| AGR | Agar |
| AQU | Aqueous |
| ART | Artificial soil (This includes soils that are created from individual soil components. For example, if clay, sand and organic matter are combined, as in OECD soils, these soils are coded as artificial.) |
| CUL | Culture Medium |
| FLT | Filter paper |
| HUM | Humus |
| HYP | Hydroponic |
| LIT | Litter |
| MAN | Manure |
| MIN | Mineral soil |
| MIX | Media Mixture (with comment) |
| NAT | Natural soil (This includes natural soils that are amended with nutrients.) |
| NONE | No substrate |
| NR | Not reported |
| OTH/ | Other (with comment) Use this code when odd combinations of media are used and remark in Soil Information comments, i.e. 50/50 mixture of farina and peat |
| POP | Plaster of Paris |
| SLG | Sludge |
| UKS | Unspecified soil type |

Appendix M. Control Type and Dose ID Codes

| Code | Definition |
|-----------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| B | B aseline or background control: parameters of actual or representative test species measured before and after administration of test chemical, though not as part of the same test scenario. Note: pretreatment values, collected during the same test scenario as the observed responses, are recorded as exposure concentrations with a negative exposure duration; <u>not</u> as baseline control parameters. |
| C | C oncurrent control: controls are run simultaneously with the exposure, e.g. in the laboratory where a chemical free test chamber is used or in field studies where the control data are obtained upstream from the exposure data; also includes field tests where the controls are run in a separate system, ie. pond A and pond B or field A and field B |
| D | Exposure D ose level identifier |
| E | E ndpoint link identifier |
| H | H istorical control: applicable to natural field system testing, data collected prior to exposure often during an independent long-term survey of the area; see also B - B aseline |
| K | Data for control is presented but without accompanying methodology to identify procedures used |
| M | M ultiple controls were reported, e.g. historic and concurrent |
| NR | N ot reported; there is no information about presence or absence of controls in the publication |
| O | The ' O ' code should be used when a control is run in a different system (e.g. defined by different dilution water or soil properties) than the exposure treatments; e.g., control from pond A and effect information from pond B. See also C for concurrent controls. This also includes laboratory studies where different solvents are used for control versus treatment (e.g. Water was used as a solvent for test compound, controls were injected with saline, or a blood sample from an unexposed female used for a control for an exposed male). |

| | |
|----------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| P | Positive controls were used |
| V | Carrier or solvent; organisms exposed to carrier or solvent as the only control |
| Z | No controls were used in the study |

Appendix N. Exposure Dose and Observation/Response Value Units

| | | | |
|----------------------|------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| acts/3 mi | acts per 3 minutes | burrows | burrows |
| ad | adults | C | Centigrade, degrees |
| ad/jv | adults per juvenile | cal/d | calories per day |
| AI | active ingredient; followed by the unit, eg AI kg/ha | castings | earthworm castings |
| ai g/m2 | grams active ingredients per square meter | casts/eu | casts per experimental unit |
| ai g/100m2 | grams active ingredient per 100 square meters | casts/m2/d | casts per square meter per day |
| ai l/ha | active ingredient liters per hectare | casts/pl | casts per plot |
| ai mg/kg | milligrams active ingredient per kilogram | cc | cocoons |
| ai mg/kg org | milligrams active ingredient per kilogram organism | cc/ad | cocoons per adult |
| ai mg/L | milligrams active ingredient per liter | cc/10 ad | cocoons per 10 adults |
| ai mg/ml | milligrams active ingredient per milliliter | cc/eu | cocoons per experimental unit |
| ai ppm | parts per million active ingredient | cc/cntr | cocoons per container |
| ai ml/100m2 | milliliters active ingredient per 100 square meters | cc/org | cocoons per organism |
| ai ug/cm2 | micrograms active ingredient per square centimeter | cc/org/8wk | cocoons per organism per 8 weeks |
| ai ug/g soil | micrograms active ingredient per gram soil | cc/org/wk | cocoons per organism per week |
| amend:unamend | ratio of amended to unamended treatments | cc/sad | cocoons per surviving adult |
| B' | Chromatid break | cc/unit | cocoons per unit |
| B" | Isochromatid break | cells | cells |
| b/ml | billions per milliliter | cells/100 clm | cells per 100 coelomocytes |
| beats/mi | beats per minute | cell/mi x10x3 | cells per minute x10x3 |
| beats*ml/mi2 | beats * milliliter per square minutes | cells/ml | cells per milliliter |
| bees/d | bees per day | cell/mm3 | cells per cubic millimeter |
| Bq | becquerels | cellx10x2/ul | cells x10x2 per microliter |
| Bq/g | becquerels per gram | cell/8 srl cel | cells per 8 Sertoli cells |
| Bq/L | becquerels per liter | cfu/mg | colony forming units per milligram |
| Bq/kg | becquerels per kilogram | CHLA:CHLB | ratio of chlorophyll a to chlorophyll b |
| Bq/mg | becquerels per milligram | Ci/L | curies per liter |
| Bq/ml | becquerels per milliliter | Ci/mol | curies per mole |
| Bq/org | becquerels per organism | Ci/mmol | Curies per millimole |
| bits | bits | clusters | clusters |
| bt/mi | beats per minute | clutches | clutches |
| BU | Bessey Units | cm | centimeter |
| | | cm/g soil | centimeters per gram soil |
| | | cm/cm3 | centimeters per cubic centimeter |
| | | cm2 | centimeters squared |
| | | cm2/kg | centimeters squared per kilogram |
| | | cm2/org | centimeters squared per organism |
| | | cm2/100bees | centimeters squared per 100 |

| | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|
| cm3 | bees | eggs/org | eggs per organism |
| cm3/eu | cubic centimeters | egg/org/wk | eggs per organism per week |
| | cubic centimeters per | eggs/pair | eggs per pair |
| | experimental unit | em/FM | embryos per female |
| cm/wk | centimeters per week | enz act | enzyme activity or enzyme |
| cmol/kg | centimoles of charges per | | activity unit |
| | kilogram | eq/l | equivalents per liter |
| cpm | counts per minute | EU/g | enzyme unit (amount of |
| cpm/cc | counts per minute per | | enzyme needed to |
| | cocoon | | catalyze)/g |
| cpm/L | counts per minute per liter | | |
| cpm/mg | counts per minute per | FD:Gain | ratio of weight of food |
| | milligram | | consumed to weight gained |
| | | FER | feed efficiency ratio |
| cpm/ml | counts per minute per | fl | femtoliters |
| | millimeter | FT:PLC | fetus to placenta ratio |
| cpm/org | counts per minute per | fet | fetuses |
| | organism | fetuses/litter | fetuses per litter |
| cwt/acre | hundredweights per acre | final:initial | ratio of initial parameter to |
| | | | final parameter |
| d | day | fledge/pair | fledglings per pair or young |
| DB/mg pro | lipid aliphatic double bounds | | fledged per pair |
| | per milligram protein | fm | females |
| dead:live | ratio of dead to live | fr | frames (bees) |
| | organisms | G' | Chromatid gap |
| degree | degree | G" | Isochromatid gap |
| dm2 | decimeters squared | g | grams |
| dpm | disintegrations per minute | g% | gram percent |
| dpm/EU | disintegrations per minute | g/0.25 acre | grams per 0.25 acres |
| | per experimental unit | g/0.5 m2 | grams per 0.5 meters |
| dpm/g | disintegrations per minute | | squared |
| | per gram of tissue | g/100l | grams per 100 liters |
| dpm/800g soil | disintegrations per minute | g/100g | grams per 100 grams |
| | per 800 grams of soil | g/100g BW | grams per 100 grams body |
| dpm/mg | disintegrations per minute | | weight |
| | per milligram | g/100g BW/d | grams per 100 grams body |
| dpm/ml | disintegrations per | | weight per day |
| | minute per milliliter | g/100g org | grams per 100 grams |
| dpm/n | disintegrations per minute | | organism |
| | per N | g/100kg org | grams per 100 kilograms |
| dS/m | deciSiemens per meter | | organism |
| | | g/d/100kg org | grams per day per 100 |
| e/100hd | eggs per 100 hen days | | kilograms organism |
| e/hd | eggs per hen day | g/100 le | grams per 100 leaves |
| e/org | eggs per organism | g/100ml | grams per 100 milliliters |
| e/org/d | eggs per organism per day | g/100 sd | grams per 100 seeds |
| e/org/wk | eggs per organism per week | g/100 stl | grams per 100 stolons |
| ea/eu | ears per experimental unit | g/1000g | grams per 1000 grams |
| eggs | egg(s) | g/1000gr | grams per 1000 grains |
| eggs/100 ad | eggs per 100 adults | g/13.125 ft2 | grams per 13.125 square |

| | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| g/2500cm2 | feet grams per 2500 centimeters squared | gal/acre | weight of food consumed gallons per acre |
| g/400m | grams per 400 meters | gamma/day | gamma/day (Von Bertalanffy growth) |
| g/5 kg soil | grams per 5 kilograms soil | gamma/g TI | gamma counts per gram tissue |
| g/5 m2 | grams per 5 meters squared | grain/panicle | grains per panicle |
| g/acre | grams per acre | h | hour |
| g/bee | grams per bee | H' | Shannon-Weiner Diversity index |
| g/cc | grams per cocoon | hatchability | hatchability |
| g/cm2 | grams per square centimeter | hsk:gr | ratio plant husk to grain |
| g/ctnr | grams per experimental container | | |
| g/d | grams per day | in | inches |
| g/dl | grams per deciliter | in2 | inches squared |
| g/eu | grams per experimental unit | inclusion | internuclear inclusion body |
| g/fed | grams per feddan (1 feddan = 1.038 acres) | IU | International Units (One IU is the amount of enzyme consuming or forming 1 umol substrate or 1 umol product per minute under standard conditions.) |
| g/fish | grams per fish | IU/I | International Units per liter |
| g/fruit | grams per fruit | IU/mg | International Units per milligram |
| g/ft2 | grams per square foot | IU/mg Hb | International units per milligram hemoglobin |
| g/g bdwt | grams per gram body weight | IU/orgwt | International Units per organ weight |
| g/g dry humus | grams per gram dry humus | | |
| g/h | grams per hour | J/beat | Joules per beat |
| g H2O/dm2/h | grams H2O per squared decameter per hour | J/d | Joules per day |
| g/ha | grams per hectare | jv | juveniles |
| g/kg | grams per kilogram | jv/ad | juveniles per adult |
| g/kg/d | grams per kilogram per day | jv/cc | juveniles per cocoon |
| g/kg feed | grams per kilogram of feed | jv/ctnr | juveniles per container |
| g/kg soil | grams per kilogram soil | jv/eu | juveniles per experimental unit |
| g/1.2 kg soil | grams per 1.2 kilogram soil | jv/fm | juveniles per female |
| g/1.4 kg soil | grams per 1.4 kilogram soil | jv/ftcc | juveniles per fertile cocoon |
| g/1.6 kg soil | grams per 1.6 kilogram soil | jv/lit | juveniles per litter |
| g/1.8 kg soil | grams per 1.8 kilogram soil | jv/mated fm | juvenile per mated female |
| g/L | grams per liter | jv/org/wk | juveniles per organisms per week |
| g/LE | grams per leaf | jv/org | juveniles per organism |
| g/m2 | grams per square meter | | |
| g/m3 | grams per cubic meter | kBq | kilobecquerels |
| g/org | grams per organism | kBq/L | kilobecquerels per liter |
| g/org/d | grams per organism per day | kBq/dm3 | kilobecquerels per cubic |
| g/org/eu | grams per organism per experimental unit | | |
| g/org/wk | grams per organism per week | | |
| g/quadrant | grams per quadrant | | |
| g/sample | grams per sample | | |
| g/shell | grams per shell | | |
| g/ug | grams per microgram | | |
| g/wk | grams per week | | |
| Gain:FD | ratio of weight gained to | | |

| | | | |
|------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|
| kBq/eu | decimeter kilbecquerels per experimental unit | m3 | cubic meters |
| kBq/ml | kilbecquerels per milliliter | mBq | millibecquerels |
| K/ml | karmen units per milliliter | mBq/ml | millibecquerels per milliliter |
| kcal | kilocalories | mCi | milliCuries |
| kcal/d | kilocalories per day | mCi mg | milliCuries milligram |
| kg | kilograms | mCi/mg | milliCuries per milligram |
| kg/0.5 m2 | kilograms per 0.5 square meters | mCi/ml | millicuries per milliliter |
| kg/11 m | kilograms per 11 meters | mCi/mmol | milliCuries per millimoles |
| kg/d | kilograms per day | mg CO2/dm2/h | milligrams carbon dioxide per squared decameter per hour |
| kg/eu | kilograms per experimental unit | metric t/ha | metric tons per hectare |
| kg/fed | kilograms per feddan (1 feddan = 1.038 acres) | mM | milliMolar (millimoles per liter) |
| kg/ha | kilograms per hectare | meq | milliequivalents |
| kg/L | kilograms per liter | meq/g | milliequivalents per gram |
| kg/mi2/mo | kilograms per square mile per month | meq/L | milliequivalents per liter |
| kg/mu | kilograms per mu | meq/100 g | milliequivalents per 100 grams |
| kg/org | kilograms per organism | mg | milligrams |
| KA/100ml | king/armstrong units per 100 milliliters | mg^{1/3} | milligrams to 1/3 power |
| Kunit/ml | k unit per milliliter | mg % | milligrams percent |
| L | liters | mg C/g OM | milligrams carbon per gram organic matter |
| L/ha | liters per hectare | mg CO2/hr/g ndl | milligrams carbon dioxide per hour per gram of needles |
| lb | pounds | mg NH3/ g org | milligrams ammonia per gram of organism |
| lb/11 gal/acre | pound per 11 gallons per acre | mg NH3/g org/h | milligrams ammonia per gram of organism per hour |
| lb/acre | pounds per acre | mg O2/g org | milligrams oxygen per gram of organism |
| lb/cwt sd | pounds per hundred weight seed | mg O2/g org/h | milligrams oxygen per gram of organism per hour |
| lb/d | pounds per day | mg pro/g | milligrams protein per gram |
| lb/eu | pounds per experimental unit | mg UREA/g org | milligrams urea per gram of organism |
| lb/ft2 | pounds per square foot | mg urea/g org/h | milligrams urea per gram of organism per hour |
| lb/gal | pounds per gallon | mg/% | milligrams per percent |
| lb/org/d | pounds per organism per day | mg/0/d | milligrams per organism per day |
| lb/plot | pounds per plot | mg/10 g bdwt | milligrams per 10 grams body weight |
| lit | litters | mg/100g | milligrams per 100 grams |
| ln(Wf/Wi) | natural log(mean survivor weight/mean initial weight) | mg/100g org | milligrams per 100 grams organism |
| log2 | log squared | mg/100g bw | milligrams per 100 grams body weight |
| log2 titers | log2 titers | mg/100kg org | milligrams per 100 kilograms |
| log 10 ug/g org | log 10 micrograms per gram organism | | |
| maturity index | maturity index | | |

| | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|
| mg/100 lbs | of organism milligrams per 100 pounds | mg/jv | milligrams per juvenile |
| mg/100lb/d | milligrams per 100 pounds per day | mg/kg | milligrams per kilogram |
| mg/100ml | milligrams per 100 milliliters | mg/kg bdwt | milligrams per killogram body weight |
| mg/10g | milligrams per 10 grams | mg/kg bdwt/d | milligrams per killogram body weight per day |
| mg/10g org | milligrams per 10 grams organism | mg/kg d soil | milligrams per kilograms dry soil |
| mg/24h | milligrams per 24 hours | mg/kg dry wt | milligrams per kilogram dry weight |
| mg/3 kg | milligrams per 3 kilograms | mg/kg fd | milligrams per killogram food |
| mg/454g | milligrams per 454 grams | mg/kg litter | milligrams per kilogram litter |
| mg/70g | milligrams per 70 grams | mg/kg media | milligrams per kilogram media |
| mg/bee | milligrams per bee | mg/kg org | milligrams per kilogram organism |
| mg/cc | milligrams per cocoon | mg/kg soil | milligrams per kilogram soil |
| mg/cntr | milligrams per container | mg/kg d soil | milligrams per kilogram dry soil |
| mg/cm2 | milligrams per square centimeter | mg/kg/d | milligrams per kilogram per day |
| mg/d | milligrams per day | mg/kg/fish | milligrams per kilogram per fish |
| mg/d/100 mg org | milligrams per day per 100 grams organisms | mg/kg/L | milligrams per kilogram per liter |
| mg/d/100 lbs | milligrams per day per 100 pounds | mg/kg org/d | milligrams per kilogram organism per day |
| mg/dl | milligrams per deciliter | mg/kg/wk | milligrams per kilogram per week |
| mg/dm3 | milligrams per cubed decimeter | mg/kg wt | milligrams per kilogram weight |
| mg/dose | milligrams per dose | mg/kg wt/d | milligrams per kilogram weight per day |
| mg/eu | milligrams per experimental unit | mg/l | milligrams per liter |
| mg/fish | milligrams per fish | mg/L/d | milligram per liter per day |
| mg/g | milligrams per gram | mg/L media | milligrams per liter media |
| mg/g bdwt | milligrams per gram body weight | mg/m3 | milligrams per cubic meter |
| mg/g/ clay | milligrams per gram clay | mg/mg node | milligrams per milligram nodules |
| mg/g fluid | milligrams per gram fluid | mg/ml | milligrams per milliliter |
| mg/g humus | milligrams per gram humus | mg/org | milligrams per organism |
| mg/g N | milligrams per gram nitrogen | mg/org/d | milligrams per organism per day |
| mg/g org | milligrams per gram of organism | mg/orwt | milligrams per organ weight |
| mg/g pod | milligrams per gram of pod | mg/wk | milligrams per week |
| mg/g soil | milligrams per gram of soil | mg CO2/m2/sec | milligrams carbon dioxide per squared meter per second |
| mg/g/d | milligrams per gram per day | mg p/g | milligrams protein per gram |
| mg/g TI | milligrams per gram tissue | | |
| mg/h | milligrams per hour | | |
| mg/ha | milligrams per hectare | | |
| mg/in2/d | milligrams per square inch per day | | |

| | | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|
| mi | minute | | |
| mi/d | minutes per day | mmol H₂O/m²/s | per kilogram |
| micronaires | micronaires | | millimoles water per square |
| ml | milliliters | mo | meter per second |
| ml/100g | milliliters per 100 grams | mol | month |
| ml/body wt | milliliters per body weight | mol/L | moles |
| ml/cntr | milliliters per container | mol/g | moles per liter |
| ml/d | milliliters per day | mol/g soil | moles per gram |
| ml/eu | milliliters per experimental unit | mol/m³ | moles per gram soil |
| | | mol/org | moles per cubic meter |
| ml/h | milliliters per hour | molal | moles per organism |
| ml/injection | milliliters per injection | M | molality |
| ml/kg | milliliters per kilogram | morph/org | molar |
| ml/kg org/d | milliliters per kilogram | | ectomycorrhizal |
| | organism per day | mOsm | morphotypes per organism |
| ml/mi/kg | milliliters per minute per kilogram | mosmols/l | milliosmoles |
| | | | mosmoles (conc osmotic particles in solution) per liter |
| ml/org/d | milliliters per organism per day | mp/mg pro/15mi | microsomal |
| mlcl/actin mlcl | molecules per actin molecule | | proteins/milligram protein per 15 minutes |
| ML:FM | ratio of males to females | mu | milliunits |
| mm | millimeters | mU/g | milliUnits per gram organism |
| mmHG | millimeters mercury | mu/mg | milliunit per milligram |
| mmHG/s | millimeters mercury per second | mu/mi/ml | milliunit per minute per milliliter |
| mm/org | millimeters per organism | mu/ml | milliunit per milliliter |
| mM/g | millimolar per gram | mU/24 h | milliunit per 24 hours |
| mM/kg bdwt | millimoles per kilogram body weight | mW | milliwatts |
| mM/L | millimoles per liter | N | normal |
| mm² | square millimeters | NA | not applicable |
| mm²/org/d | square millimeters per organism per day | nCi | nanoCuries |
| mm³ | cubic millimeters | nCi/g org | nanoCuries per gram organism |
| mm³/100g d soil | cubic millimeters per 100 grams dry soil | nCi/L | nanoCuries per liter |
| mm³/L | cubic millimeters per liter | ng | nanograms |
| mmol | millimoles | ng ATP/g d soil | nanograms ATP per grams dry soil |
| mmol/g | millimoles per gram | ng/cm | nanograms per centimeter |
| mmol/100 g | millimoles per 100 grams | ng/cm² | nanograms per square centimeter |
| mmol/g food | millimoles per gram food | | |
| mmol/kg | millimoles per kilogram | ng/d | nanograms per day |
| mmol/kg soil | millimoles per kilogram soil | ng/dl | nanograms per deciliter |
| mmol/L | millimoles per liter | ng/fish | nanograms per fish |
| | | ng/g | nanograms per gram |
| mmol/m²/s | millimoles per square meter per second | ng/g/d | nanograms per gram per day |
| mmol/m³ | millimoles per cubic meter | ng/g diet | nanograms per gram diet |
| mmol NO₂/kg | millimoles nitrogen dioxide | ng/kg | nanograms per kilogram |

| | | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|
| ng/L | nanograms per liter | nmol/mg | per milligram protein |
| ng/mg | nanograms per milligram | nmol/ml | nanomoles per milligram |
| ng/mg/mi | nanograms per milligram per minute | nmol/mg pro | nanomoles per milliliter |
| ng/mg pro | nanograms per milligram protein | | nanomoles per milligram protein |
| ng/min | nanograms per minute | nmol/mg pro/mi | nanomoles per milligram protein per minute |
| ng/mi/org | nanograms per minute per organism | nmol/mg/20mi | nanomoles per milligram per 20 minutes |
| ng/ml | nanograms per milliliter | nmol/mg/mi | nanomoles per milligram per minute |
| ng/ml/mi | nanograms per milliliter per minute | nmol/mgpro/30mi | nanomoles per milligram protein per 30 minutes |
| ng/mm/day | nanograms per millimeter per day | nmol/mi/g | nanomoles per minute per gram |
| ng/org | nanograms per organism | nmol/mi/mg pro | nanomoles per minute per milligram protein |
| ng/orwt | nanograms per organ weight | nmol/mi/ml | nanomoles per minute per milliliter |
| ng/ul | nanograms per microliter | nmol/mlpro/30min | nanomoles per milliliter protein per 30 minutes |
| nkatal/mg pro | nanokatals per milligrams protein | nmol/nm p450/mi | nanomoles per nanomole cytochrome P450 per minute |
| nM | nanomolar (nanomoles per liter) | nmol/org/0.5 h | nanomoles per organism per 0.5 hours |
| nM/L | nanomolar per liter | nmol/org/h | nanomoles per organism per hour |
| nM/g | nanomolar per gram | no | number |
| nmol | nanomoles | no >15cm | number that are greater than 15 centimeters |
| nmol ATP/g soil | nanomoles adenosine triphosphate per gram of soil | no/1 mi | number per 1 minute |
| nmol mdhyde/g | nanomoles malonaldehyde per gram | no/5 mi | number per 5 minutes |
| nmol/g | nanomoles per gram | no/cell | number per cell |
| nmol/g pro | nanomoles per gram protein | no/cm | number per centimeter |
| nmol/g pro/mi | nanomoles per gram per protein per minute | no/d | number per day |
| nmol/g ro/4 h | nanomoles per gram root per 4 hours | no/eu | number per experimental unit |
| nmol/g/30mi | nanomoles per gram per 30 minutes | no follicles | number of follicles |
| nmol/g/h | nanomoles per gram per hour | no/g | number per gram |
| nmol/g humus | nanomoles per gram per humus | no/g soil | number per gram soil |
| nmol/g soil | nanomoles per gram soil | no/ha | number per hectare |
| nmol/g TI | nanomoles per gram tissue | no/litter | number of organisms per litter |
| nmol/h/mg pro | nanomoles per hour per milligram protein | no/m2 | number per square meter |
| nmol/kg | nanomoles per kilogram | no/org | number per organism |
| nmol/kg/m | nanomoles per kilogram per minute | no/panicle | number per panicle |
| nmol/l | nanomoles per liter | no/plot | number per plot |
| nmol MDA/mg pro | nanomoles malonaldehyde | no/preg FM | number per pregnant female |
| | | no/so | number per shoot |
| | | no/1000 RBCE | number per 1000 red blood |

| | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| no sites | cells | org/tree | organisms per tree |
| NR | number of sites | org/wk | organisms per week |
| | not reported | oz/acre | ounces per acre |
| OD | optical density | % | percent |
| OD/g pro | units of optical density | % arb | percent arbuscularity |
| | change per gram protein | % cell volume | percent cell volume |
| OD/mg pro | optical density per milligram protein | % CEC | % of soil cation exchange capacity |
| OD/WGHT | optical density per unit weight | % clitellate | percent clitellate |
| ODx10x3 | optical density x10x3 | % corn | percent corn pollen |
| open bol/org | open bolls per organism | % dev CNTL | percent deviation from control |
| org | organisms | % d wght | percent dry weight |
| org/10 m | organisms per 10 meters | % earliness | percent earliness (percent of total cotton yield obtained during the first picking) |
| org/100g soil | organisms per 100g soil | | |
| org/0.25ft2 | organisms per 0.25 square feet | % mg | percent milligrams |
| org/0.25m2 | organisms per 0.25 square meters | % of CNTL | percent of control |
| org/0.3m | organisms per 0.3 meters | % of diet | percent of diet |
| org/50cm2 | organisms per 50 square centimeters | % of initial | percent of initial quantity |
| org/60 leaves | organisms per 60 leaves | % of max yld | percent of maximum yield |
| org/200cm3 | number of organisms per 200 cubic centimeters of soil | % org | percent of organisms |
| org/cm ro | organisms per centimeter root | % PRTL | percent of total protein |
| org/cntr | organisms per container | % RBC | percent red blood cells |
| org conc/soil c | organism concentration per soil concentration | % sat | percent saturation |
| org/d/cntr | organisms per day per container | % tolerance | percent tolerance |
| org/eu | organisms per experimental unit | % total oil | percent of total oil content |
| org/ft2 | organisms per square foot | % g | percent grams |
| org/fm | organisms per female | %/g | percent per gram |
| org/g | organisms per gram | %*g | percent multiplied by weight in grams |
| org/g dry soil | organisms per gram dry soil | %/ml | percent per milliliter |
| org/g humus | organisms per gram humus | %/org/d | percent per organism per day |
| org/g root | organisms per gram root | % of total | percent of total |
| org/g soil | organisms per gram soil | %/wk | percent per week |
| org/ha | organisms per hectare | [% inhib] | [percent inhibition] |
| org/kg soil | organisms per kilogram soil | % S/ppm Zn | percent sulfur per parts per million zinc |
| org/km2 | organisms per square kilometer | %succ br/rm | percent successful broods per female |
| org/lit | organisms per litter | % wght | percent of weight |
| org/m2 | organisms per square meter | % wght/org | percent weight per organism |
| org/mi | organisms per minute | % v/v | percent volume per volume |
| org/plot | organisms per plot | pc | permeability constant |
| org/sample | organisms per soil sample | PCI | plastochron index |
| org/sector | number of organisms per sector | pCi/g | picoCuries per gram |
| org/site | organisms per site | pCi/L | picoCuries per liter |
| org/trap | organisms per trap | pCi/ml | picoCuries per milliliter |
| org/trap/d | organisms per trap per day | pecks/s | pecks per second |

| | |
|------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|
| pellet/org/d | pellets per organism per day |
| pg | picograms |
| pg/cell | picograms per cell |
| pg/dm3 | picograms per cubic decimeter |
| pg/g | picograms per gram |
| pg/mg org | picograms per milligram organism |
| pg/ml | picograms per milliliter |
| pg/org | picograms per organism |
| Plg/L | PI grams per liter |
| PLC:BL | placenta to blood ratio |
| pmol/hr/mg | picomoles per hour per milligram |
| pmol/g | picomoles per gram |
| pmol/g/mi | picomoles per gram per minute |
| pmol/L | picomoles per liter |
| pmol/ml | picomoles per milliliter |
| pmol/mg | picomoles per milligram |
| pmol/mg/d | picomoles per milligram per day |
| pmol/mg pro/mi | picomoles per milligram protein per minute |
| pmol/mg/mi | picomoles per milligram per minute |
| pmol/mg/h | picomoles per milligram per hour |
| pmol/nm p450/mi | picomoles per nanomole cytochrome P450 per minute |
| ppb | parts per billion |
| ppb/2H/org | per two hours per organism |
| ppm | parts per million |
| ppm food | parts per million food |
| ppm H2O | parts per million water |
| ppm/organi | parts per million per organism |
| ppm soil | parts per million soil |
| ppm/eu | parts per million per experimental unit |
| pt | pints |
| pt/ac | pints per acre |
| q/ha | quintals per hectare (1 quintal = 100 kilograms) |
| [RA] | [ratio: use the number, no unit needed] |
| RA/wk | ratio per week |
| rate/100 org | rate per 100 organisms |
| rgv | relative gray value |
| RI | Ratcliff index (shell wt/egg length x width mm2) |

| | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| ro/so | root to shoot ratio |
| RR | Centric fusions |
| RV:TV | ratio of right ventricle to total ventricle |
| s | seconds |
| sd/org/d | seeds per organism per day |
| s/g | seconds per gram |
| s/h | seconds per hour |
| SFU | sigma Frankel units |
| sgth:wght | Strength to weight ratio |
| so:gr | ratio shoot to grain |
| so:ro | ratio shoot to root |
| species | species |
| str:gr | ratio plant straw to grain |
| succ br | successful broods |
| succ br/fm | successful broods per female |
| t/ha | tons per hectare |
| t/ha gr/t/ha gr + str | tons per hectare grain plus straw |
| taxa | taxa |
| tillers/m2 | tillers per square meter |
| tons/acre | tons per acre |
| top:root | ratio plant tops to roots |
| treated:cntl | ratio treated to control |
| u | units |
| u act | unit activity (an increase in absorbance at 555 nm of 0.100, with a 1.0 cm light path, per milliliter of erythrocytes per hour, at 38 C). |
| u/co2/50mg/10mi | units per carbon dioxide per 50 milligrams per 10 minutes |
| U of fl | units of fluorescence |
| u/g | units per gram |
| u/l | units per liter |
| u/mg | units per milligram |
| U/mg pro | units per milligram protein |
| u/ml | units per milliliter |
| U/0.2 ml | units per 0.2 milliliters |
| u3 | cubic microns |
| uBq | microBecquerels |
| uCi | microcuries |
| uCi/100g org | microcuries per 100 grams |

| | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------------------|
| | organism | ug/24h | micrograms per 24 hours |
| uCi/3.6mg | microcuries per 3.6 milligrams | ug/24h/org | micrograms per 24 hours per organism |
| uCi/30mg | microcuries per 30 milligrams | | |
| uCi/L | microcuries per liter | ug/50ul | micrograms per 50 microliters |
| uCi/g | microcuries per gram | ug/500g | micrograms per 500 grams |
| uCi/g org | microcuries per gram organism | ug/bee | micrograms per bee |
| uCi/g soil | microcuries per gram soil | ug/cell | micrograms per cell |
| uCi/kg | microcuries per kilogram | ug/cm2 | micrograms per centimeter squared |
| uCi/mg | microcuries per milligram | | |
| uCi/ml | microcuries per milliliter | ug/cm2/d | micrograms per square centimeter per day |
| uCi/nmol | microcuries per nanomoles | | |
| uCi/org | microcuries per organism | ug/cm3 | micrograms per cubic centimeter |
| uCi/ug | microcuries per microgram | ug/d | micrograms per day |
| uCi/ul | microcuries per microliter | ug/d/org | micrograms per day per organism |
| ueq/l | microequivalents per liter | | |
| ueq/g | microequivalents per gram | ug/disk | micrograms per disk |
| ug | micrograms | ug/dl | micrograms per deciliter |
| ug chl/cm2 | micrograms chlorophyll per square centimeter | ug/egg | micrograms per egg |
| | | ug/eu | micrograms per experimental unit |
| ug chl/ mg leaf | micrograms chlorophyll per milligram of leaf | ug/eu/d | micrograms per experimental unit per day |
| ug CO2/g d sl/h | micrograms carbon dioxide per grams dry soil per hour | ug/fish | micrograms per fish |
| ug frmzn/100g | micrograms formazan formed per 100 grams tissue (formazans: Coloured azo compounds formed by the reduction of tetrazolium salts. Employing this reaction, oxidoreductase activity can be determined quantitatively in tissue sections by allowing the enzymes to act on their specific substrates in the presence of tetrazolium salts. | ug/g | micrograms per gram |
| | ug N/g micrograms nitrogen per gram.) | ug/g bdwt | micrograms per gram body weight |
| ug/100g | micrograms per 100 grams | ug/g dry cmpst | micrograms per gram dry compost |
| ug/100g/d | micrograms per 100 grams per day | ug/g dry wt | micrograms per gram dry weight |
| ug/100g org/d | micrograms per 100 grams organism per day | ug/g d soil | micrograms per gram dry soil |
| ug/100mg/30mi | micrograms per 100 milligrams per 30 minutes | ug/g food | micrograms per gram food |
| ug/100mg/h | micrograms per 100 milligrams per hour | ug/g npro | micrograms per gram nonprotein matter |
| | | ug/g om | micrograms per gram organic matter |
| ug/100ml | micrograms per 100 milliliters | ug/g org | micrograms per gram organism |
| ug/200mg/20mi | micrograms per 200 milligrams per 20 minutes | ug/g org/d | micrograms per gram organism per day |
| ug/200mg/30mi | micrograms per 200 milligrams per 30 minutes | ug/g org x 1E2 | micrograms per gram organism x 1E2 |
| | | ug/g pro | micrograms per gram protein |
| | | ug/g soil | micrograms per gram soil |
| | | ug/g tissue | micrograms per gram tissue |
| | | ug/g/d | micrograms per gram per day |
| | | | |
| | | ug/g/wk | micrograms per gram per week |
| | | ug/kg | micrograms per kilogram |
| | | ug/kg bdwt | micrograms per kilogram body weight |
| | | | |
| | | ug/kg/d | micrograms per kilogram per day |

| | | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|
| ug/kg LD | micrograms per kilogram lipid | umol CO2/m2/s | micromoles CO2 per square meter per second |
| ug/kg org | micrograms per kilogram organism | umol CO2/g/s | micromoles CO2 per gram per second |
| ug/kg soil | micrograms per kilogram soil | umol CO2/g ch/s | micromoles carbon dioxide per gram chlorophyll per second |
| ug/l | micrograms per liter | umol GH/mgpro/m | micromoles reduced glutathione per milligram protein per minute |
| ug/l/d | micrograms per liter per day | umol/100g | micromoles per 100 grams |
| ug/mg | micrograms per milligram | umol/10g/h | micromoles per 10 grams per hour |
| ug/mg pro/hr | micrograms per milligram protein per hour | umol/10mg/h | micromoles per 10 milligrams per hour |
| ug/ml | micrograms per milliliter | umol/20mi/g | micromoles per 20 minutes per gram |
| ug/ml H2O | micrograms per milliliter water | umol/dm3 | micromoles per cubic decimeter |
| ug/org | micrograms per organism | umol/eu | micromoles per experimental unit |
| ug/tank/wk | micrograms per tank per week | umol/g | micromoles per gram |
| ug/ul | micrograms per microliter | umol/g soil | micromoles per gram soil |
| ul | microliter | umol/g/h | micromoles per gram per hour |
| ul3 | cubic microliters | umol/g/mi | micromoles per gram per minute |
| ul/100ml | microliter per 100 millimeter | umol/h/mg pro | micromoles per hour per milligram protein |
| ul/20ml | microliter per 20 millimeter | umol/kg | micromoles per kilogram |
| ul/beat/kg | microliters per beat per kilogram | umol/kg media | micromoles per kilogram media |
| ul/cm2 | microliter per square centimeter | umol/kg org | micromoles per kilogram organism |
| ulCO2/50mgTI/10 | microliters carbon dioxide per 50 milligrams tissue per 10 minutes | umol/l | micromoles per liter |
| ul O2/hr/g | microliters oxygen per hour per gram | umoles/l agar | micromoles per liter agar |
| ul O2/mi/g | microliters oxygen per minute per gram | umol/m | micromoles per meter |
| ul/egg | microliters per egg | umol/mg | micromoles per milligram |
| ul/g | microliters per gram | umol/mg/20 | micromoles per milligram per 20 minutes |
| ul/g/h | microliters per gram per hour | umol/mg pro | micromoles per milligram protein |
| ul/kg | microliters per kilograms | umol/mg/h | micromoles per milligram per hour |
| ul/L | microliter per liter | umol/mg/mi | micromoles per milligram per minute |
| ul/ml | microliter per milliliter | umol/mi/g | micromoles per minute per gram |
| uM | microMolar | umol/mi/h | micromoles per minute per hour |
| um/s | micrometers per second | umol/mi/mg pro | micromoles per minute per milligram protein |
| um2 | micromoles squared | umol/ml/mi | micromoles per milliliter per minute |
| um3 | cubic micromoles | umol Pi/mg pro/h | micromoles Pi per milligram protein per hour |
| um3 | cubic micrometers | umol pyv mg p/h | micromoles pyruvate per |
| uM/cm3 | micromoles per squared centimeter | | |
| uM/kg | micromolar per kilogram | | |
| uM/l | microMolar (micromoles per liter) | | |
| uM/mg pro | micromoles per milligram protein | | |
| uM/min/g | micromoles per minute per gram | | |
| umol | micromoles | | |
| umol C2H4/g/h | micromoles of ethylene produced per gram per hour | | |
| umol C2H4/org/h | micromoles of ethylene produced per organism per hour | | |

| | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------------------------|--------------|----------------------------|
| | milligram protein per hour | 1e-7M | 1 X 10 ⁻⁷ molar |
| units/100ml | units per 100 milliliters | | |
| units/l | units per liter | | |
| units/mg pro | units per milligram protein | | |
| unit/mg pro/mi | enzyme unit per milligram protein per minute | | |
| uu/mg | microunits per milligram | | |
| uu/mi/ml | microunits per minute per milliliter | | |
| uu/ml | microunits per milliliter | | |
| V | response value | | |
| V/N | response value per number of response sites | | |
| V/quadrant | response value per quadrant | | |
| v/v | volume per volume | | |
| WER | water efficiency ratio | | |
| wght/lit | weight per litter | | |
| wk | week | | |
| [1/h] | [one per hour: use /h] | | |
| [10x2/mm3] | [10x2 cubic millimeters:use /mm3] | | |
| [10x3/mm3] | [10x3 cubic millimeters:use /mm3] | | |
| [10x6/ml3] | [10x6 cubic milliliters: use /mm3] | | |
| [10x6/mm3] | [10x6 cubic millimeters:use /mm3] | | |
| [10x6/ul] | [10x6 microliters:use /ul] | | |
| [10x9/l] | [10x9 liters:use /l] | | |
| 1e+3/ml | 1 X 10 ⁺³ /milliliter | | |
| 1e+3/mm3 | 1 X 10 ⁺³ /cubic millimeter | | |
| 1e+3/ul | 1 X 10 ⁺³ /microliter | | |
| 1e+12 no/L | 1 X 10 ⁺¹² number/liter | | |
| 1e+6/ml | 1 X 10 ⁺⁶ /milliliter | | |
| 1e+6/mm3 | 1 X 10 ⁺⁶ /cubic millimeter | | |
| 1e+6/ul | 1 X 10 ⁺⁶ /microliter | | |
| 1e+6 no | 1 x 10 ⁺⁶ number | | |
| 1e+6 no/cm3 | 1 X 10 ⁺⁶ number per cubic centimeter | | |
| 1e-2 J/beat/kg | 1 x 10 ⁻² Joules per beat per kilogram | | |
| 1e-5/mm3 | 1 X 10 ⁻⁵ /cubic millimeter | | |
| 1e-2M | 1 X 10 ⁻² molar | | |
| 1e-3M | 1 X 10 ⁻³ molar | | |
| 1e-4M | 1 X 10 ⁻⁴ molar | | |
| 1e-5M | 1 X 10 ⁻⁵ molar | | |
| 1e-6M | 1 X 10 ⁻⁶ molar | | |

Appendix O. Ionic Fraction Codes

| | | | | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Actinium | Ac | Gallium | Ga | Protactinium | Pa |
| Aluminum | Al | Germanium | Ge | Radium | Ra |
| Americium | Am | Gold | Au | Radon | Rn |
| Ammonia | | Hafnium | Hf | Rhenium | Re |
| (un-ionized) | NH ₃ | Hydrogen Cyanide | HCN | Rhodium | Rh |
| Ammonium | | Helium | He | Rubidium | Rb |
| (total) | NH ₄ | Holmium | | Ruthenium | Ru |
| Ammonium nitrate | NO ₃ N | | Ho | Samarium | Sm |
| Antimonate | SbO ₄ | Hydrogen | H | Scandium | Sc |
| Antimony | Sb | Indium | In | Selenate | SeO ₄ |
| Argon | Ar | Iodine | I | Selenite | SeO ₃ |
| Arsenate | ASO ₄ | Iridium | Ir | Selenium | Se |
| Arsenic | As | Iron | Fe | Silicate | SiO ₂ |
| Astatine | At | Krypton | Kr | Silicon | Si |
| Azide | N ₃ | Lanthanum | La | Silver | Ag |
| Barium | Ba | Lawrencium | Lr | Sodium | Na |
| Berkelium | Bk | Lead | Pb | Strontium | Sr |
| Beryllium | Be | Lithium | Li | Sulfate | SO ₄ |
| Bismuth | Bi | Lutetium | Lu | Sulfur | S |
| Borate | BO ₃ | Magnesium | Mg | Tantalum | Ta |
| Boron | B | Manganate | MnO ₄ | Technetium | Tc |
| Bromate | B ₄ O ₇ | Manganese | Mn | Tellurium | Te |
| Bromine | Br | Mendelevium | Md | Terbium | Tb |
| Cadmium | Cd | Mercury | Hg | Thallium | Tl |
| Calcium | Ca | Methylmercury | MeHg | Thiocyanate | SCN |
| Californium | Cf | Molybdate | MoO ₄ | Thiosulfate | S ₂ O ₃ |
| Carbon | C | Molybdenum | Mo | Thorium | Th |
| Cerium | Ce | Neodymium | Nd | Thulium | Tm |
| Cesium | Cs | Neon | Ne | Tin | Sn |
| Chlorine | Cl | Neptunium | Np | Titanium | Ti |
| Chlorine produced oxidant | | Nickel | Ni | Total Residual Bromine | TRBr |
| | CPOX | Niobium | Nb | Total Residual Chlorine | TRCl |
| Chlorate | ClO ₃ | Nitrate | NO ₃ - | Total Residual Oxidant | TROX |
| Chromium | Cr | Nitrite | NO ₂ | Triethyl lead | Pb ₃ E |
| Chromate (+6) | CrVI | Nitrogen | N | Tributyltin | TBT |
| Cobalt | Co | Nobelium | No | Tungstate | WO ₄ |
| Copper | Cu | Not reported | NR | Uranium | U |
| Curium | Cm | Osmium | Os | Uranium oxide | |
| Cyanide | CN | Oxygen | O | (Uraninite) | UO ₂ |
| Dysprosium | Dy | Palladium | Pd | Vanadium | V |
| Einsteinium | Es | Perchlorate | ClO ₄ | Wolfram | W |
| Erbium | Er | Phosphorus | P | Xenon | Xe |
| Europium | Eu | Platinum | Pt | Ytterbium | Yb |
| Fermium | Fm | Plutonium | Pu | Yttrium | Y |
| Fluorine | F | Polonium | Po | Zinc | Zn |
| Francium | Fr | Potassium | K | Zirconium | Z |
| Gadolinium | Gd | Praseodymium | Pr | | |
| | | Promethium | Pm | | |

Appendix P. Chemical Analysis Methods

| Code | Definition | Description |
|-------------|-------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| M | Measured | Clearly states in the paper that the concentrations reported by the author were measured. |
| U | Unmeasured | Author clearly identifies that the concentrations are based on nominal values, or the author presents concentration information, but does not report information that chemical analysis was conducted. |
| NR | Not Reported | Author describes methods for analyzing chemical concentrations, but it is not clear that the values presented are based on measured or nominal concentrations. |
| X | Unmeasured (some measured values reported in article) | Author clearly identifies that some of the concentrations are based on nominal values while other concentrations are based on measured values, with the original nominal values also reported. Record the nominal values in the dose data field. |

**Appendix Q. Sample Unit Codes
for Section V.5. Results Information**

| Code | Definition |
|------|------------------------------------------------------------|
| AB | A bove ground portion (plants) |
| AD | A dult |
| BH | B oth male and female organisms exposed or observed |
| BR | B rood |
| C1 | First Clutch |
| C2 | Second Clutch |
| CC | C ocoons |
| CL | C ells |
| CB | Combs |
| CT | C ontainers |
| DC | D eceased organism |
| EG | E gg |
| EM | E mbryo |
| EU | E xperimental u nit |
| F1 | F 1 generation |
| F2 | F 2 generation |
| F3 | F 3 generation |
| FB | Mature, full-bloom (fruit trees) |
| FF | F ields (as in agriculture) |
| FG | F emale g ametophyte |
| FL | F lower(s) |
| FM | F emale organisms |
| G1 | females, 1 st generation |

| Code | Definition |
|-------------|-------------------------------------|
| G2 | females, 2 nd generation |
| G3 | females, 3 rd generation |
| GR | G rains |
| GS | G erminated seed |
| HC | H oney comb |
| HT | H atchling |
| JV | J uvenile |
| KR | K ernal |
| LE | L eaf |
| LE1 | 1 st leaf |
| LE2 | 2 nd leaf |
| LE3 | 3 rd leaf |
| LE4 | 4 th leaf |
| LE5 | 5 th leaf |
| LE6 | 6 th leaf |
| LE7 | 7 th leaf |
| LE8 | 8 th leaf |
| LT | L itters |
| LV | L arvae |
| M1 | males, 1 st generation |
| M2 | males, 2 nd generation |
| M3 | males, 3 rd generation |
| MD | M ature dormant |
| MG | M ale gametophyte |
| ML | M ale organisms |
| MT | M ature, no specified stage |

| Code | Definition |
|------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|
| MU | M ultiple |
| NR | Applicable information about the organisms was Not Reported |
| NT | N est |
| OR | O rganism |
| PB | Mature, p ost- b loom (fruit trees) |
| PH | Mature, p it- h ardening (fruit trees) |
| PL | P lots |
| PR | P air |
| RB | Mature r eproductive, 2nd generation |
| RC | Mature r eproductive, 3rd generation |
| RO | R oot |
| RP | Mature r eproductive |
| RS | R oot s egments |
| SA | S ubadult |
| SC | 2nd generation (M2), no spec.stage |
| SD | S eed |
| SG | Mature, s ide- g reen (fruit trees) |
| SL | S eedling |
| SV | S urvivor |
| TC | Tissue c ulture callus |
| TU | T ubers |
| VC | V egetative c lone |
| VG | Mature v egetative |

Appendix R. Effect Group Codes and Definitions

| GROUP/EFFECT CODE(S) | DEFINITION |
|------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| ACC/ACC | Accumulation: Effects, measurements and endpoints which characterize the process by which chemicals are taken into and stored in plants or animals. Includes lethal body burden. |
| BEH/AVO, BEH, FDB | Behavior: Overt activity of an organism represented by three <i>effect</i> groups - avoidance, general behavior, and feeding behavior. All measurements related to reproductive behavior are listed under the major effect group REP. |
| BCM/BCM, ENZ, HRM, | Biochemical: measurement of biotransformation or metabolism of chemical compounds, modes of toxic action, and biochemical responses in plants and animals including three <i>effect</i> groups - biochemical, enzyme and hormone effects. |
| CEL/CEL, GEN, HIS | Cellular Effects: measurements and endpoints regarding changes in structure and chemical composition of cells and tissues of plants or animals as related to their functions; the three <i>effect</i> groups include cellular, genetic and histological effects. |
| GRO/DVP, GRO, MPH | Growth: a broad category which encompasses measures of weight and length and includes effects on development, growth and morphology. Development covers toxicant effects on tissue organization in growing progeny. Growth represents length and weight changes at any point in the life cycle. Morphology measurements and endpoints address the structure (bones) and form (organ/tissue development) of an organism at any stage of its life history. |
| MOR/MOR | Mortality: measurements and endpoints where the cause of death is by direct action of the chemical. |
| PHY/INJ, IMM, ITX, PHY | Physiology: measurements and endpoints regarding basic activity in cells and tissues of plants or animals. Four <i>effect</i> groups include injury, immunity, intoxication and general physiological response. |
| POP/POP | Population: measurements and endpoints relating to a group of organisms or plants of the same species occupying the same area at a given time. |
| REP/REP, AEG | Reproduction: measurements and endpoints to track the effect of toxicants on the reproductive cycle. All measurements related to reproduction and care of progeny are included in this category, including behavioral and physiological measurements. Measurements related to development of progeny are found under the major <i>effect</i> group GRO, minor <i>effect</i> group DVP. The <i>effect</i> group AEG includes measurements of avian or reptilian eggs. |
| SYS/PRS | Ecosystem: measurements and endpoints to track the effects of toxicants on ecosystem processes. Includes microbial processes. |

| | |
|----------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| NOC/NOC | No Group Code: measurements related to multiple or delayed effects or endpoints reported without a specific effect. |
|----------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

Appendix S. Group Effect, Effect and Measurement Codes and Definitions

Note: Codes in < > need maintenance and should not be used for coding at this time.

| ACC ACCUMULATION GROUP | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| ACC ACCUMULATION EFFECT | | |
| Measurement Code | Measurement Name | Measurement Definition |
| <BDBN> | Body Burden | Should be coded as RSDE. If this measurement is associate with an endpoint, should be changed to LBCN or EBCN. |
| ELIM | Elimination | General term for loss or disappearance of a substance from an organism by either passive or active transport mechanism, e.g. diffusion and metabolic transformation. |
| GACC | Accumulation, General | Used when more than one measurement is coded for an ACQUIRE record.. |
| LBCN | Lethal Body Concentration | Also Lethal Body Burden. The body residue of a chemical that is associated with mortality. |
| <RCVY> | Recovery of Lead Shot | |
| RSDE | Residue | Amount of test chemical remaining in tissue after exposure. This includes body burden or body concentrations. This also includes autoradiography results. |
| UPTK | Uptake | The fraction of total available chemical in a medium (food, water) that is transferred to the organism (measured as the incoming - outgoing concentrations) OR a process by which materials are transferred into and onto an organism. |

| BEH BEHAVIOR GROUP | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| AVO AVOIDANCE EFFECT | | |
| Measurement Code | Measurement Name | Measurement Definition |
| CHEM | Chemical Avoidance | Avoidance or attraction to a chemical gradient. |
| FOOD | Food Avoidance | Avoidance or attraction to a chemical gradient in food. |
| GAVO | Avoidance, General | Unknown or multiple types of avoidance responses.. |
| STIM | Stimulus Avoidance | Avoidance or attraction to a stimulus. |
| WATR | Water Avoidance | Avoidance or attraction to a chemical gradient in water. |
| BEH BEHAVIOR EFFECT | | |
| ACTP | Accuracy of Learned Task, Performance | |
| ACTV | Activity, General | |
| AGCL | Aggregation/Clumping | Grouped with the other organisms; aggregating in a group |
| AGGT | Aggression | Hostile, injurious, or destructive behavior or outlook especially when caused by frustration (MW online). |
| ATCL | Antennal Cleaning | |
| BBBH | Burrow or Burial Behavior | |
| BWAX | Bees Wax Produced | |
| CASE | Case Leaving Behavior | Change in number of organisms emerging from a casing. |
| CMST | Compactness of Swimming Track | |
| COMA | Colony Maintenance (Bees) | |
| COMB | Comb Built | |
| DHST | Diameter of Helix of Swimming Track | |

| BEH BEHAVIOR EFFECT | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| DPLY | Displaying Behavior | |
| DRMT | Dormant, Adverse Condition Response | |
| DTCH | Ability to Detach from Substrate | Change in ability of an organism to detach from or attach to a substrate. |
| ECMB | Empty Combs | |
| EQU | Equilibrium | Change in ability to maintain balance. |
| FLTR | Filtration Rate | Change in rate of filtration. |
| FLYG | Flying Behavior | |
| FOOT | Foot Retraction | |
| FRZG | Freezing Behavior | |
| GBHV | Behavioral Changes, General | Quantifiable change in activity including trained behavior. |
| <GPRD> | Production, General | |
| HONY | Honey Produced | |
| INST | Sleeping Time, Induced | |
| LOCO | Distance Moved, Change in Direct Movement | Quantifiable change in direct movement . |
| MIGR | Migration | Quantifiable change in migration behavior. |
| MOTL | Motility | |
| NMVM | Movements, Number of | |
| NVOC | Vocalizations, Number of | |
| ORNT | Orientation | to set or arrange in any determinate position especially in relation to the points of the compass |
| PHTR | Phototactic Response | Attraction to or avoidance of light. |
| POLC | Pollen collected | Collection of a mass of microspores in a seed plant appearing usually as a fine dust (Websters). |

| BEH BEHAVIOR EFFECT | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| PNPY | Prey penetration | The penetration of nematode larvae into a plant root system. |
| PRVU | Predator Vulnerability | Quantifiable change in ability to avoid or escape capture. |
| RRSP | Righting Response | |
| RSPT | Response Time to a Stimulus | |
| STRS | Observed Stress | Observed physiological tension or irritation in animals or plants. |
| SURF | Surfacing | |
| SWIM | Swimming | |
| THML | Temperature Tolerance | Change in tolerance to temperature change. |
| VACL | Valve Closure | Change in the ability to open or close a shell valve upon mechanical stimulation and/or gaping response. |
| VCLF | Visual Cliff | |
| FDB FEEDING BEHAVIOR EFFECT | | |
| BGNG | Begging Behavior | |
| FCNS | Food Consumption (Amount or Rate) | |
| FDNG | Feeding Behavior (Activity) | |
| FECL | Fecal Production | |
| FEFF | Feeding Efficiency | |
| FSTR | Food Storage | |
| FTIM | Feeding Time | |
| GFDB | Feeding Behavior, General | |
| LTBD | Litter Breakdown | |
| PRBE | Predatory Behavior | Change in ability to seek and capture prey. |
| STRK | Strikes | Number of times food source was hit. |
| WCON | Water Consumption | |

| BCM BIOCHEMICAL GROUP | | |
|------------------------|------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| BCM BIOCHEMICAL EFFECT | | |
| Measurement Code | Measurement Name | Measurement Definition |
| 5HAA | 5-Hydroxyindole Acetic Acid | A product of serotonin metabolism excreted by patients with carcinoid tumors. (5-HIAA.) |
| AABA | Alpha-aminobutyric Acid | Inhibitory amino acid - alpha form of GABA |
| ACAR | alpha-Carotene | One of several orange or red crystalline hydrocarbon pigments C40H56 that occur in the chromoplasts of plants and in the fatty tissues of plant-eating animals and are convertible to vitamin A |
| ACHL | Acetylcholine | A reversible acetic acid ester of choline, and a cholinergic agonist serving as a neurotransmitter (ACh). |
| ACID | Acid Produced | |
| ACRR | Acetylene Reduction Rate/plant Roots Nodulated | |
| ACTN | Actin | A muscle protein that is the chief constituent of the Z-band myofilaments of each sarcomere. |
| ADNY | Adenvlate | An enzyme that catalyzes the formation of cyclic AMP from ATP (MW on-line) |
| ADPT | Adenosine diphosphate (ADP) | A nucleotide, the 5'-pyrophosphate of adenosine, involved in energy metabolism. It is produced by hydrolysis of ATP and converted back to ATP by the process of oxidative phosphorylation and substrate phosphorylation |
| AGLB | alpha-Globulins | A simple globular protein which cannot be dissolved in pure water but which can be dissolved if a salt is added to the water. It can also be precipitated out of solution and into a solid with a solution of ammonium sulphate at 50% saturation (Graylab on-line medical dictionary). |
| AGPT | alpha-glycerophosphate | A salt or ester of either of the glycerophosphoric acids. |
| ALAN | Alanine | A neutral amino acid occurring in two forms alpha and beta. |
| ALBE | Albumen Energy | Albumin - any protein that is soluble in water and moderately concentrated salt soln, and is coagulable by heat. |

| BCM BIOCHEMICAL EFFECT | | |
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| ALBM | Albumin | any of numerous simple heat-coagulable water-soluble proteins that occur in blood plasma or serum, muscle, the whites of eggs, milk, and other animal substances and in many plant tissues and fluids (Webster's). |
| ALCO | Aluminum Content | |
| ALLA | Allantoin | A crystallizable oxidation product of uric acid found in allantoinic and amniotic fluids and in fetal urine. |
| ALLT | Allantoic Acid | A crystallizable acid obtained by hydrolysis of allantoin; intermediate product in nucleic acid metabolism. |
| AMAC | Amino Acid(s), General Term | Any organic comp containing an amino and a carboxyl group. |
| AMMO | Ammonia | A colorless alkaline gas |
| AMNH | P-amino Hippurate | A salt of aminohippuric acid, the glycine conjugate of amniobenzoic acid, salt is used to measure the effective renal plasma flow and to determine the functional capacity of the tubular excretory mechanism (PAH or PAHA). |
| AMNN | Amino Nitrogen | Nitrogen combined with hydrogen in the amino group. Also known as ammonia nitrogen. |
| AMPT | Adenosine monophosphate (AMP) | A nucleotide, the 5'-phosphate of adenosine, involved in energy metabolism. It is produced by hydrolysis of ATP and converted back to ADP by adenylate kinase. Also called adenylic acid. |
| ANTH | Anthocyanins | Any of the intensely colored, sap-soluble glycoside plant pigments responsible for most scarlet, purple, mauve, and blue coloring in higher plants. |
| ANTC | Anthrocyanin | |
| <AOCN> | Arterial Oxygen Content | Use OCON as measurement and response site ART |
| APHT | Alkaline phosphate | |
| ARCH | arachidonate | An essential unsaturated fatty acid that humans use to synthesise regulatory molecules such as prostaglandins and thromboxanes. It is found in fatty animal tissue such as egg yolk and liver. |
| ARGI | Arginine | An amino acid, produced by hydrolysis of proteins. |
| ASCA | Ascorbic Acid | Vitamin C. A white, crystalline, water-soluble vitamin found in many plant materials, especially citrus fruit. |
| ASCO | Arsenic content | |

| BCM BIOCHEMICAL EFFECT | | |
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| <ASHC> | Ash Content | The mass of incombustible material remaining after burning a given coal sample as a percentage of the original mass of coal. |
| ASPA | Aspartate | A salt of aspartic acid - a nonessential amino acid occurring in proteins. |
| ATCO | alpha-Tocopherol concentration | One of eight compounds that occur in nature that have vitamin E activity, an essential vitamin that functions as an antioxidant. |
| ATPT | Adenosine Triphosphate | (ATP) A coenzyme composed of adenosinediphosphate with an additional phosphate group; an important energy compound in metabolism. |
| 7BRF | 7-Benzyloxyoxyresorufin | |
| B2MG | beta2-Microglobulin | A small, nonpolymorphic protein, homologous to the C3 domain of IgG, that is one subunit of class I major histocompatibility antigens. |
| BACO | Barium content | |
| BCAR | beta-Carotene | One of several orange or red crystalline hydrocarbon pigments C ₄₀ H ₅₆ that occur in the chromoplasts of plants and in the fatty tissues of plant-eating animals and are convertible to vitamin A |
| BCON | Boron Content | |
| BFCO | Bromoform concentration | A colorless liquid, slightly soluble in water; used in the separation of minerals. |
| BGLB | beta-Globulins | A simple globular protein which cannot be dissolved in pure water but which can be dissolved if a salt is added to the water. It can also be precipitated out of solution and into a solid with a solution of ammonium sulphate at 50% saturation (Graylab on-line medical dictionary). |
| BHNC | Behenic Acid | |
| BIOT | Biotin Content | Biotin - structure identical to vitamin H and coenzyme R; ubiquitous member of the Vitamin B complex required by or occurring in all forms of life. |
| BPHY | b-phycoerythrin | A protein |
| <BUNT> | Blood Urea Nitrogen | Nitrogen attached to urea which is a waste product of protein metabolism. Measured to assess kidney function. |
| C4CD | C4 acids | Initial product of photosynthesis. |
| C9BT | Total 9b,19-cyclopropylsterols | Sterol - steroids with long aliphatic side chains at position 17 and at least one alcoholic hydroxyl group, usually at position 3 with lipid-like solubility |
| CACO | Calcium Content | Found in nearly all organized tissues |

| BCM BIOCHEMICAL EFFECT | | |
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| CAAL | Calcium to aluminum Ratio | The ratio of the amount of calcium to aluminum in an organism or organism's parts. |
| CAMP | Adenosine 3',5'-cyclic Monophosphate | A key regulator which acts to control the rate of a number of cellular processes in bacteria, most animals, and some higher plants. |
| CANA | Calcium to sodium ratio | Ratio of calcium to sodium in an organism or organism's tissues. |
| CAPH | Calcium/Phosphorus Ratio | Calcium and phosphorus form Calcium phosphate, the dense hard material found in teeth and bones |
| CARB | Carbohydrate | An aldehyde or ketone derivative of a polydric alcohols, including starches, sugars, coluloses and burns. |
| CARC | Carotenoid Content | Isomeric pigments having colors from violet to yellow. |
| CARO | Carotene | Any of several red, crystalline carotenoid hydrocarbon pigments occurring widely in nature, convertible in the animal body to Vitamin A. |
| CAZN | Calcium to Zinc Ratio | Ratio of calcium to zinc in an organism or organism's tissues. |
| CCON | Carbon Content | |
| CDAI | Cadmium Accumulation index | The ratio of a chemical in the organism to the ratio of the chemical in the soil. |
| CDCO | Cadmium Content | |
| CDST | acid soluble thiol | |
| CDPR | Cadmium to Phosphorus ratio | The ratio of cadmium to phosphorus. |
| CDZN | Cadmium to Zinc Ratio | The ratio of cadmium to zinc. |
| CHLA | Chlorophyll 'A' Concentration | Pigment found in photosynthetic cells; occurs in all organisms exhibiting aerobic photosynthesis |
| CHLB | Chlorophyll 'B' Concentration | Pigment found in photosynthetic cells; occurs in all higher plants |

| BCM BIOCHEMICAL EFFECT | | |
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| CHLC | Chlorophyll C concentration | Any of a group of green magnesium-containing porphyrin derivatives occurring in all photosynthetic organisms. Chlorophylls act as respiratory pigments, converting light energy to reducing potential. Chlorophyll C occurs in diatoms and brown algae. |
| CHLN | Choline | Considered to be a vitamin of the B complex, found in many animal and plant tissues |
| CHLO | Chlorophyll, General | Pigment found in photosynthetic cells. Measurable change in chlorophyll content including chlorophyll content, chlorosis. |
| CHLR | Chloride | Salt of hydrochloric acid; any binary comp of chlorine |
| CLCO | Chlorine concentration | |
| CHOL | Cholesterol | A pearly, fatlike steroid alcohol, found in animal fats and oils, bile, blood, brain tissues, milk, egg yolk, myelin sheath, liver, kidneys and adrenal gland - precursor to Steroids and sex hormones. |
| CHYM | Chymotrypsinogen | An inactive proteolytic enzyme of pancreatic juice; converted to the active form, chymotrysin, by trypsin. |
| CMPH | Camphor Concentration | |
| CNRA | Carbon to Nitrogen Ratio | |
| CO2C | Carbon Dioxide Content | |
| COCO | Cobalt Content | |
| CPRP | Coproporphyrin | Produced by oxidation of the methylene bridges in coproporphyrinogen - an intermediate in the formation of heme; coproporphyrin III is excreted in the feces in hereditary coproporphyria; |
| CRCO | Chromium content | |
| CREA | Creatinine | Anhydride of creatine; found in muscle and blood and excreted in the urine. |
| CRPR | Chromium to Phosphorus Ratio | |
| CUAI | Copper Accumulation index | The ratio of a chemical in the organism to the ratio of the chemical in the soil. |

| BCM BIOCHEMICAL EFFECT | | |
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| CUCD | Copper to Cadmium ratio | The ratio of copper to cadmium. |
| CYTN | Cysteine | A crystalline sulfur-containing amino acid $C_3H_7NO_2S$ readily oxidizable to cystine. |
| CYSI | Cystine | |
| CUCO | Copper Content | Metal; is essential in nutrition, component of various proteins |
| CUMN | Copper to Manganese Ratio | |
| CUMO | Copper to molybdenum ratio | Ratio of copper to molybdenum in an organism or organism's tissues. |
| CUZN | Copper to Zinc Ratio | |
| <D44T> | Total 4,4 Dimethylsterols | Sterol - steroids with long aliphatic side chains at position 17 and at least one alcoholic hydroxyl group, usually at position 3 with lipid-like solubility |
| DGDG | Digalactosyl Diglyceride (Glycolipid) | Glycolipid - lipid containing carbohydrate groups, usually galactose. The simplest are the glycodiacyl-glycerols. |
| <DI4T> | Total 4-dimethysterols | |
| DISC | Diethylsuccinate Hydrolysis | |
| DPHZ | 1, 1-Diphenyl-2-picryl hydrazyl | |
| DTBL | Direct Bilirubin (Conjugated) | Bilirubin - breakdown product of heme, normally circulates in plasma as a complex with albumin and is taken up by the liver cells and conjugated |
| ECCR | Echinochrome | A quinone, echinochrome, is the red coloring matter in sea urchins and sand dollars. |
| ECSP | Eicosapentaenoate | A fatty acid. |
| ELYT | Electrolytes | A chemical compound which when molten or dissolved in certain solvents, usually water, will conduct an electrical current. |
| ERUC | Erucic Acid | A monoethenoid acid that is the cis isomer of brassidic acid and makes up 40 to 50% of the total fatty acid in rapeseed, wallflower seed, and mustard seed. |

| BCM BIOCHEMICAL EFFECT | | |
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| ESAA | Amino Acids, Essential | Amino acids required for protein synthesis that cannot be synthesized by the organism and therefore must be maintained in the diet. |
| ETCO | epsilon-Tocopherol concentration | One of eight compounds that occur in nature that have vitamin E activity, an essential vitamin that functions as an antioxidant. |
| 7ERF | 7-Ethoxyresorufin | |
| ETHL | Ethylene | A colorless, flammable gas with a sweet taste and odor. |
| FAME | Fatty Acid Methyl Ester | |
| FATL | Fatty acid, total | Total amount of fatty acids. Any number of saturated aliphatic monocarboxylic acids. A metabolic byproduct from the breakdown of fats. Chemically R COOH where R is an aliphatic moiety. |
| FBNT | Fibronectin | A large glycoprotein found on the surface of cells and mediates cellular adhesion, control of cell shape and cell migration. |
| FEAI | Iron Accumulation index | The ratio of a chemical in the organism to the ratio of the chemical in the soil. |
| FEMN | Iron to Manganese Ratio | |
| FEZN | Iron to zinc ratio | |
| FFTA | Fatty Acids, Free or Nonesterified | Straight chained monocarboxylic acid, that are nonesterified; the fraction of plasma fatty acids that are not in the form of glycerol; transported complexed with albumin |
| FLRS | Fluorescence | Used for algae or other organisms that naturally fluoresce, may be used to measure chlorophyll or population growth rate. For example, if it is specifically stated that fluorescence is used to measure chlorophyll A, code the measurement as CHLA. Property of emitting light while exposed to light, the emitted light having a wavelength only slightly longer than that of the light absorbed |
| GABA | gamma-Aminobutyric acid | Thought to be a central nervous system postsynaptic inhibitory transmitter. |
| GBCM | Biochemical, General | Biochemistry - the chemistry of living organisms and the vital processes; physiological chemistry. |
| GESM | Geosmin | Geosmin, trans-1,10-dimethyl-trans-9-decalol, is a metabolite produced by several cyanobacteria species at varying amounts. |
| GERA | Geranyl Acetate | |

| BCM BIOCHEMICAL EFFECT | | |
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| GERN | Geraniol | Used in perfumery and flavoring. |
| GGLB | gamma-Globulins | A simple globular protein which cannot be dissolved in pure water but which can be dissolved if a salt is added to the water. It can also be precipitated out of solution and into a solid with a solution of ammonium sulphate at 50% saturation (Graylab on-line medical dictionary). |
| GINS | Ginsenosides | |
| GLCN | Glycine | An amino acid |
| GLTH | Glutathione | A widely distributed tripeptide that is important in plant and animal tissue oxidation reactions. |
| GLTT | Glutamate | A salt or ester of glutamic acid. |
| GLUC | Glucose | A sugar |
| GLYC | Glycogen | A polysaccharide stored in the liver and muscles |
| GLYP | Glycoprotein Composition | Glycoprotein - Any of a class of conjugated proteins containing both carbohydrate and protein units. |
| GLYT | Total Glycolipid Content | Glycolipid - a lipid containing carbohydrate groups |
| GMIN | Glutamine | Monoamide of glutamic acid, important carrier of urinary ammonia and is broken down in the kidney by the enzyme glutaminase |
| GTCO | gamma-Tocopherol concentration | One of eight compounds that occur in nature that have vitamin E activity, an essential vitamin that functions as an antioxidant. |
| GTMA | Glutamic acid | An amino acids commonly found in proteins. Plays a central role in amino acid metabolism, acting as precursor of glutamine, proline and arginine. |
| GYCL | Glycerol content | A sweet syrupy hygroscopic trihydroxy alcohol C ₃ H ₈ O ₃ usually obtained by the saponification of fats and used especially as a solvent and plasticizer . |
| H108 | Heat shock protein 108 | Any of a group of a proteins that are synthesized in the cytoplasm of cells as part of the heat shock response and act to protect the chromosomes from damage. |
| H2O2 | Hydrogen Peroxide | Unstable colorless liquid used as a bleach, chemical intermediate, rocket fuel, and antiseptic. |
| HEME | Heme Content | Heme - any quadridentate chelate of iron with the four pyrrole groups of a porphyrin; found in blood |
| <HEMT> | Hematological Parameters | |

| BCM BIOCHEMICAL EFFECT | | |
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| HIST | Histidine | An amino acid |
| HITY | Histidine to tyrosine ratio | Ratio of histidine to tyrosine in an organism or organism's tissues |
| HMCT | Hematocrit (Anemia) | Measurement of the volume of packed red cells in a blood specimen after centrifugation of hematocrit tube |
| HMCY | Hemocyanin | A blue respiratory pigment found only in mollusks and in arthropods other than insects. |
| HMGL | Hemoglobin | Oxygen carrying pigment of the erythrocytes |
| HMGH | Hemagglutinin | An erythrocyte-agglutinating antibody. |
| HNMS | N[3H-methyl]sco polamine | |
| HP32 | Heat shock protein 32 | Any of a group of a proteins that are synthesized in the cytoplasm of cells as part of the heat shock response and act to protect the chromosomes from damage. |
| HP42 | Heat shock protein 42 | Any of a group of a proteins that are synthesized in the cytoplasm of cells as part of the heat shock response and act to protect the chromosomes from damage. |
| HP52 | Heat shock protein 52 | Any of a group of a proteins that are synthesized in the cytoplasm of cells as part of the heat shock response and act to protect the chromosomes from damage. |
| HP60 | Heat Shock Protein 60 (HSP60) | Any of a group of a proteins that are synthesized in the cytoplasm of cells as part of the heat shock response and act to protect the chromosomes from damage. |
| HP70 | Heat Shock Protein 70 (HSP70) | Any of a group of a proteins that are synthesized in the cytoplasm of cells as part of the heat shock response and act to protect the chromosomes from damage. |
| HP72 | Heat shock protein 72 | Any of a group of a proteins that are synthesized in the cytoplasm of cells as part of the heat shock response and act to protect the chromosomes from damage. |
| HP90 | Heat shock protein 90 | Any of a group of a proteins that are synthesized in the cytoplasm of cells as part of the heat shock response and act to protect the chromosomes from damage. |
| HP96 | Heat shock protein 96 | Any of a group of a proteins that are synthesized in the cytoplasm of cells as part of the heat shock response and act to protect the chromosomes from damage. |
| HXDC | Hexadecenoate | A fatty acid. |

| BCM BIOCHEMICAL EFFECT | | |
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| IBIL | Indirect Bilirubin (Free) | Bilirubin - breakdown product of heme, normally circulates in plasma as a complex with albumin and is taken up by the liver cells and conjugated |
| ILEU | Isoleucine | An amino acid |
| IMNT | Iso-menthone | |
| FECO | Iron Content | Metal that is an essential constituent of hemoglobin, cytochrome and other components of respiratory enzyme systems; chief function is the transport of oxygen to tissues and in cellular oxidation mechanisms |
| LA2S | L-Ascorbyl-2-sulfate | |
| LACT | Lactate | The anionic form of lactic acid, a salt of lactic acid |
| LASC | L-ascorbic acid | Synonym-ascorbic acid (ASCA). Vitamin C. A water-soluble vitamin found in many fruits and vegetables. (Dorlands) |
| LASS | L-ascorbyl-2-sulfate | A stable derivative of ascorbic acid used as a source of vitamin C. http://www.asasea.com/technical/AQ48-okeefe.pdf |
| LCCT | Leucocrit | (leukocrit) the volume percentage of leukocytes in whole blood |
| LCTA | Lactic Acid | Metabolic intermediate involved in biochemical processes, end product of glycolysis |
| LDNT | Lipids, Neutral | |
| LDPL | Lipids, Polar | |
| LDPO | Lipid Peroxides | Peroxides produced in the presence of a free radical by the oxidation of unsaturated fatty acids in the cell in the presence of molecular oxygen. The formation of lipid peroxides results in the destruction of the original lipid leading to the loss of integrity of the membranes. They therefore cause a variety of toxic effects in vivo and their formation is considered a pathological process in biological systems. Their formation can be inhibited by antioxidants, such as vitamin e, structural separation or low oxygen tension. |
| PBAI | Lead Accumulation index | The ratio of a chemical in the organism to the ratio of the chemical in the soil. |
| PBCO | Lead Content | Metal |
| LEUC | Leucine | An amino acid |
| LGHE | Leghemoglobin | Leghemoglobin is a red-colored enzyme active in the environment of N ₂ -fixing nodules; leghemoglobin mediates the high O ₂ requirements of the N ₂ -fixing bacteroids and the necessity of the O ₂ -limited environment. |

| BCM BIOCHEMICAL EFFECT | | |
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| LICO | Lithium content | |
| LIMO | Limonene | A terpene with a lemon odor that is found in oils from citrus fruits and in oils from peppermint and spearmint. |
| LINA | Linalool | A terpene that has a bergamot odor and is found in many essential oils, particularly in bergamot and rosewood; used as a flavoring agent and in perfumes. |
| LINO | Linoleic Acid | A principal fatty acid in plants and considered essential in animal nutrition; used in medicine, feeds, paints, and margarine. |
| LIPD | Lipid | Fat or fat-like substances |
| LIPT | Lipid Content, Total | |
| LNEI | Linolenic and Eicosenoic Acid | Linolenic acid - One of the principle unsaturated fatty acids in plants and essential fatty acids in plants and an essential fatty acid in animal nutrition. Eicosenoic acid - a saturated fatty acid; a constituent of butter. |
| LNLT | Linoleate | A fatty acid. A salt of linoleic acid. |
| LPFS | Lipofuscin | Any of a group of liquid pigments found in cardiac and smooth muscle cell, in macrophages, and in parenchyma and interstitial cells; differential reactions include sudanophilia, Nile blue staining, fatty acid, glycol, and ethylene |
| LPSA | Lipid Soluble Antioxidants | Antioxidant - substance that prevents or delays deterioration by action of oxygen |
| LYSI | Lysine | An amino acid |
| LUTE | Lutein | An orange xanthophyll C ₄₀ H ₅₆ O ₂ occurring in plants, animal fat, egg yolk, and the corpus luteum. |
| MCHC | Mean Corpuscular Hemoglobin Concentration | The mean concentration of hemoglobin in the red blood cell (hemoglobin/hematocrit). |
| MCHG | Mean Corpuscular Hemeglobin | The mean mass of hemeglobin in the red blood cell (hemeglobin * 10/red blood cell count). |
| MCPR | Microsomal Proteins | Proteins found in microsomes |

| BCM BIOCHEMICAL EFFECT | | |
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| MCPV | Mean Corpuscular Volume | Measure average size of a single red blood cell. Used to classify anemias. Derived value obtained by dividing hematocrit / Total RBC |
| MCYS | Microcystin | .M. aeruginosa produces compounds called microcystins, which are potent hepatotoxins and probable tumor promoters. |
| METH | Methionine | An amino acid |
| 7MRF | 7-Methoxyresorufin | |
| MGAL | Magnesium to aluminum ratio | The ratio of the amount of magnesium to aluminum in an organism or organism's parts. |
| MGCO | Magnesium | Metal, that is essential in nutrition, required for the activity of many enzymes, especially those concerned with oxidative phosphorylation |
| MGDG | Monogalactosyl Diglyceride (Glycolipid) Content | Glycolipid - lipid containing carbohydrate groups, usually galactose. The simplest are the glycodiacyl-glycerols. |
| MGLB | Methaemoglobin | Hemoglobin in the oxidized state. |
| MLAT | Malate | A salt of malic acid. |
| MLDH | Malondialdehyde | Malonaldehyde is found in many foodstuffs and can be present at high levels in rancid foods. It is present as a lipid metabolite in human and animal tissues. It is probably used only as a research chemical. |
| MNAI | Manganese Accumulation index | The ratio of a chemical in the organism to the ratio of the chemical in the soil. |
| MNAC | Menthyl Acetate | |
| MNCO | Manganese Content | Metal, occur in body tissue in very small amounts and acts as an activator of liver arginase and other enzymes |
| MNFE | Manganese to iron ratio | Ratio of manganese to iron in an organism or organism's tissues |
| MNTH | Menthone | Oily, colorless ketonic liquid with slight peppermint odor. |
| MOCO | Molybdenum Content | A silvery metal used in iron-base alloys. |
| MRNN | Marennine | A blue pigment secreted by algae. |
| MTHL | Menthol | A compound used in medicines and perfumes, and as flavoring agent. Also known as peppermint camphor. |

| BCM BIOCHEMICAL EFFECT | | |
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| MTLN | Metallothionein | A group of vertebrate and invertebrate proteins that bind heavy metals that may be involved in zinc homeostasis and resistance to heavy-metal toxicity. |
| MUCR | Muscarinic Cholinergic Receptor | |
| NADG | beta-N-Acetyl-D-glucosaminidase | A lysosomal enzyme known to be released from macrophages during inflammation. |
| <NADP> | Nicotinamide-adenine Dinucleotide Phosphate, Reduced | (nicotinamide) NADP - a coenzyme compound of nicotinamide 5'-phosphate, serves as an electron carrier in a number of reactions |
| NO3- | Nitrate | |
| NCON | Nitrogen | Gaseous element that is a constituent of protein and nucleic acids and is present in all living cells |
| NEAA | Amino Acids, Nonessential | The amino acids required for protein synthesis that are synthesized by the organism and are not specifically required in the diet |
| NICO | Nickel Content | |
| NIFE | Nickel to nitrogen ratio | Ratio of nickel to nitrogen in an organism or organism's tissues. |
| NPSH | Nonprotein Sulfhydryl | Sulfhydryl - the univalent radical of sulfur |
| NPSS | Ninhydrin-positive Substances | |
| NRGC | Energy Compound | |
| NSRA | Nitrogen to sulfur ratio | |
| NSUG | Non-reducing sugars | Sugar and therefore does not react with amino acids or proteins. |
| NUAC | Nucleic Acids | A large, acidic, chainlike molecule containing phosphoric acid, sugar, and purine and pyrimidine bases; two types are ribonucleic acid and deoxyribonucleic acid. |
| NUTR | Nutrient Status Change | |

| BCM BIOCHEMICAL EFFECT | | |
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| NXNT | Neoxanthine | Carotenoid pigments involved in photosynthesis. Consist of oxygenated carotenes, eg. lutein, violaxanthin and neoxanthine. |
| OACD | Organic acids | Initial product of photosynthesis. |
| OGLT | Oxidized glutathione | Predominant non-protein thiol in animal tissues and in many physiological fluids |
| OHGL | O2 Specific Bond to Hemoglobin | |
| OLCO | Oil Content | |
| OLEC | Oleic Acid | Yellowish, unsaturated fatty acid with lardlike aroma; the main component of olive and cooking oils; used in soaps, ointments, cosmetics, and ore beneficiation. |
| OLYD | Oil Yield | |
| ORNI | Ornithine | An amino acid |
| OCON | Oxygen Content | |
| OSDB | Oestradiol breakdown products | Amount of polar metabolites formed in nmoles/ g microsomal fraction from the breakdown of estradiol. |
| OXHC | Oxyhemocyanin | Hemocyanine charged with oxygen |
| PARG | Phosphoarginine | A high-energy phosphate compound that is primarily found in invertebrates. |
| PALL | Palmitoleic Acid | An unsaturated fatty acid, found in marine animal oils. |
| PALM | Palmitic Acid | A fatty acid derived from spermaceti; used to make metal palmitates and in soaps, water-proofing , and lubricating oils. |
| 7PRF | 7-Pentoxoresorufin | |
| PBHB | Poly-b-hydroxybutyrate | |
| PCLV | Packed Cell Volume | The venous hematocrit determined by centrifugation; the number of packed red cells in ml/100ml of centrifuged blood |
| PDST | Phosphodiester | |
| PEGE | Polyethylene Glycol (Peg) Efflux | |

| BCM BIOCHEMICAL EFFECT | | |
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| PFER | Phosphorus to Iron Ratio | |
| PHEN | Phenylalanine | An amino acid |
| PCON | Phosphorus Content | Essential element in the diet, found in bones, abundant in all tissues, is involved in some form in almost all metabolic processes |
| PHPH | pH | Hydrogen ion concentration |
| PHSC | Phosphatidyl Choline (Phospholipid) Content | Choline attached to a phospholipid; major component of cell membranes |
| PHSE | Phosphatidyl Ethanolamine (Phospholipid) Content | A phospholipid with an ethanolamine attached; major constituent of cell membranes |
| PHSG | Phosphatidyl Glycerol (Phospholipid) Content | |
| PHSI | Phosphatidyl Inositol (Phospholipid) | A phospholipid with the sugar inositol attached; minor constituent of cell membranes |
| PHSP | Phosphatide Phosphorus | Phospholipid with phosphorus |
| PHST | Phospholipid Content, Total | Phospholipid - major form of lipid in cell membranes |
| 3PPG | 3-phosphoglycerate | One of the molecules involved in the Calvin cycle which is the fixation of carbon dioxide during photosynthesis |
| PHTC | Phytochelatin | Phytochelatin are small polypeptide compounds produced in plants by enzymes which are expressed in response to heavy-metals (Cd ²⁺ , Pb ⁴⁺) . |
| PHYC | Phycocyanin | A blue phycobilin. Phycobilin - any of various protein-bound pigments which are open chain tetrapyrroles and occur in some groups of algae. |
| PINE | Alpha-pinene | Isomeric unsaturated bicyclic terpene hydrocarbon liquids derived from sulfate wood turpentine; used as solvents for coatings and wax formulations, as chemical intermediates for resins, and as lube-oil additives. |
| PLAC | Pulp:Acid | Pulp to acid ratio |

| BCM BIOCHEMICAL EFFECT | | |
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| PLAT | Platelets | a minute flattened body, especially blood platelets |
| PMST | Phosphomonoester | |
| POLD | Peroxidizable lipids | Lipids that are able to be peroxidized. |
| PORP | Porphyrin | Found in prosthetic groups of hemoglobin, myoglobin, and cytochromes |
| KCON | Potassium Content | Metallic element of the alkali group, chief cation of muscle and most other cells (intracellular fluid) |
| PPHT | Phosphate | Phosphate esters occur in many body constituents including nucleotides and nucleic acids, phospholipids, and phosphoproteins |
| PRCO | Protein Content | Protein - principle component of protoplasm of cells; a combination of amino acids in peptide linkages. |
| PRLN | Proline | A heterocyclic amino acid occurring in essentially all proteins, and as a major constituent in collagen protein. |
| PROB | Protein binding | |
| PRSL | Soluble Protein | Protein - principle component of protoplasm of cells; a combination of amino acids in peptide linkages. |
| PRTL | Protein, Total | |
| PRTO | Protoporphyrin | Combines with heme to form the heme prosthetic group of hemoglobin and myoglobin |
| PSCY | Plastocyanin | A prototypical blue-copper 'cupredoxin' protein, whose function is electron transfer in photosynthesis. |
| PSPH | Phosphagen | A nutrient formed from 3 specific amino acids that saturate muscle tissue with creatine which is a compound of muscle energy production |
| PSPY | Phosphoenol pyruvate | An important metabolic intermediate. The enol (less stable) form of pyruvic acid is trapped as its phosphate ester, giving the molecule a high phosphate transfer potential. Formed from 2 phosphoglycerate by the action of enolase. |
| | | |
| PYRT | Pyrethrin | A relatively safe botanical poison derived from a species of chrysanthemum, it breaks down quickly in the environment. It kills by interfering with the pattern of insect nerve transmissions. |
| PYRV | Pyruvate | The end product of glycolysis (used synonymously with pyruvic acid) |

| BCM BIOCHEMICAL EFFECT | | |
|------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| PZNR | Phosphorus to Zinc ratio | Ratio of phosphorus to zinc in an organism or organism's tissues. |
| RBVL | Relative Blood Volume (Volume/100g Body Weight) | Sum of red cell volume and plasma volume in relation to body weight |
| <RGSH> | Reduced Glutathione | Reduced form (less hydrogen) of glutathione |
| RIBO | Riboflavin Content | The heat stable factor of the vitamin B complex; serves as a component of two coenzymes - FAD and FMN |
| RIDX | Refractive Index | The refractive power of a medium with that of air which is assumed to be 1 |
| RSUG | Reducing sugars | Reducing sugars refer to any saccharide bearing an anomeric carbon atom which has not formed a glycosidic bond. So called because of the facility with which the aldehyde group reduces mild oxidising agents. |
| SCCN | Succinate | A salt or ester of succinic acid; for example sodium succinate, the reaction product of succinic acid and sodium hydroxide. |
| SCON | Sulfur Content | |
| SECO | Selenium content | |
| SERI | Serine | An amino acid |
| SESR | Selenium to sulfur ratio | |
| SGMP | Sugar monophosphates | Initial product of photosynthesis. |
| SGRV | Specific gravity | the ratio of the density of a substance to the density of some substance (as pure water) taken as a standard when both densities are obtained by weighing in air |
| SICO | Silicon content | |
| SPHS | Sugar phosphates | Initial product of photosynthesis. |
| SQVD | Sulfoquinovosyl diglyceride | A lipid |
| SSER | Sulfur to Selenium Ratio | |
| <SMET> | Secondary Metabolism | |

| BCM BIOCHEMICAL EFFECT | | |
|------------------------|------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| NACO | Sodium Content | Alkaline metallic element, chief cation of the extracellular body fluids |
| SRCO | Strontium Content | |
| SSUG | Soluble Sugars | |
| STER | Stearic Acid | Nature's most common fatty acid, derived from natural animal and vegetable fats. |
| STRH | Starch Content | Polysaccharide |
| SUGA | Sugar Content | A sweet carbohydrate |
| TBAR | Thiobarbituric Acid Reactive Substances | |
| TCTP | translationally controlled tumor protein | |
| TEAM | Tetraethyl Ammonium | The bromide and chloride salts are short acting quaternary ammonium ganlion-blocking agents; |
| TERP | T-terpinene | |
| TFAA | Amino Acids, Total Free | |
| THBA | Thiobarbituric Acid | A condensation of malonic acids and ureas; parent compound for a class of barbiturates |
| THRE | Threonine | An amino acid |
| TICO | Thallium content | |
| TLBL | Bilirubin, Total | Bilirubin - breakdown product of heme, normally circulates in plasma as a complex with albumin and is taken up by the liver cells and conjugated |
| TNSC | Total Non-structural Carbohydrate | |
| TPSY | Trypsin | A proteolytic enzyme which catalyzes the hydrolysis of peptide linkages in proteins. |
| TRIB | Tributyrin | A colorless fat, found in cows milk |
| TRIG | Triglycerides | A neutral fat synthesized from carbohydrates for storage in animal adipose cells; on enzyme hydrolysis it releases free fatty acids in the blood |

| BCM BIOCHEMICAL EFFECT | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| TRTY | Tryptophan to tyrosine ratio | The ratio of tryptophan to tyrosine in an organism or organism's tissues. |
| TRYP | Tryptophan | Amino acid |
| TRYS | Trypsinogen | The zymogen of trypsin, secreted in the pancreatic juice. Also known as protrypsin. |
| TTAA | Amino Acids, Total | Measure of total amino acids - any organic comp containing an amino and a carboxyl group |
| TYMD | Thymidine | A nucleoside derived from DNA; essential growth factor for certain microorganisms in mediums lacking vitamin B12 and folic acid. |
| TYRO | Tyrosine | An amino acid |
| UDPA | Uridine Diphosphate (UDP) Acetylglucosamine | |
| UREA | Urea | Formed in the liver via the urea cycle from ammonia produced by the deamination of amino acids |
| URIC | Uric Acid | The end product of purine catabolism in primates. |
| VALI | Valine | An amino acid |
| VCON | Vanadium content | |
| VITE | Vitellogenin | The serum phospholipoglycoprotein precursor to egg yolk |
| VLXN | Violaxanthine | Carotenoid pigments involved in photosynthesis. Consist of oxygenated carotenes, eg. lutein, violaxanthin and neoxanthine. |
| VMAC | Vanillylmandelic acid | A metabolite of norepinephrine. |
| VTD3 | Vitamin D3 | Also called cholecalciferol; fat soluble vitamin |
| VTME | Vitamin E | Any of a series of eight related compounds called tocopherols, alpha-tocopherol having the highest biological activity; occurs in wheat germ and other naturally occurring oils. |
| WTCO | Water Content | |
| <YLKE> | Yolk Energy | |

| BCM BIOCHEMICAL EFFECT | | |
|------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| ZNAI | Zinc Accumulation index | The ratio of a chemical in the organism to the ratio of the chemical in the soil. |
| ZNCD | Zinc to cadmium ratio | Ratio of zinc to cadmium in an organism or organism's tissues. |
| ZNCO | Zinc Content | Necessary in trace amounts in the body; it forms an essential part of enzymes and plays an important role in protein synthesis and cell division |
| ZNFE | Zinc to iron ratio | Ratio of zinc to iron in an organism or organism's tissues |
| ZNNA | Zinc to sodium ratio | Ratio of zinc to sodium in an organism or organism's tissues. |
| ZPRO | Zona Radiata Protein | |
| ENZ ENZYME EFFECT | | |
| Measurement Code | Measurement Name | Measurement Definition |
| 2OHB | 2-OH Biphenyl Hydroxylase | |
| 450R | NADPH-cytochrome P-450 Reductase | |
| 4OHB | 4-OH Biphenyl Hydroxylase | |
| 5NLT | 5-Nucleotidase activity | A liver enzyme that can be measured in the bloodstream. It can be a specific indicator for liver disease when it is elevated |
| AATT | Alanine Aminotransferase | |
| ACHE | Acetylcholinesterase | |
| ACPH | Acid Phosphatase | |
| AEPX | Aldrin Epoxidase | |
| AGKN | Arginine kinase | Acts to maintain steady-state ATP concentrations by mobilizing stores of high energy phosphate during periods of rapid ATP hydrolysis |
| AHDX | Aniline Hydroxylase | |

| ENZ ENZYME EFFECT | | |
|-------------------|------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <AHHD> | Aryl Hydrocarbon Hydrolase | |
| AKPT | Alkaline protease | These proteases work best in the pH range of 8 to 11 and are used widely in washing powders and to de-hair hides. |
| AKPY | Alkaline pyrophosphatase | A group of enzymes within the class EC 3.6.1.- that catalyze the hydrolysis of diphosphate bonds, chiefly in nucleoside di- and triphosphates. They may liberate either a mono- or diphosphate. |
| ALAD | (Delta) Δ - Aminolevulinic Acid Dehydrogenase | |
| ALAS | (Gamma) Γ -ala Synthetase | |
| ALDH | Aldehyde dehydrogenase (ALDH) | An enzyme that catalyzes the conversion of an aldehyde to its corresponding acid. |
| ALDO | Aldolase | An enzyme in anaerobic glycolysis that catalyzes the cleavage of fructose 1,6-diphosphate to glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate. |
| ALIE | Ali esterase | Ali esterase also known as carboxylesterase which catalyzes a carboxylic ester to yield an alcohol and carboxylic acid anion; has wide specificity; also hydrolyzes vitamin a esters; can be used to separate stereoisomers; consider also esterase b which is a serine protease. |
| ALLN | Allantoinase Activity | |
| ALPH | Alkaline Phosphatase | |
| AMYL | Alpha-amylase | |
| ANAE | A-naphthyl Acetate Esterase | |
| APND | Aminopyrine N-demethylase | |
| APRT | Acid Protease | Any of many protein-hydrolyzing enzymes that work best in an acidic solution (usually in a pH range of 2-6). Such proteases include the stomach enzymes pepsin and rennin |
| APYR | Acid pyrophosphatase | A group of enzymes within the class EC 3.6.1.- that catalyze the hydrolysis of diphosphate bonds, chiefly in nucleoside di- and triphosphates. They may liberate either a mono- or diphosphate. |

| ENZ ENZYME EFFECT | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| ARMT | Aromatase | An enzyme which converts androgens to estrogens by desaturating ring a of the steroid. This enzyme complex is located in the endoplasmic reticulum of estrogen-producing cells including ovaries, placenta, testicular sertoli and leydig cells, adipose, and b |
| ASAT | Aspartate Aminotransferase | |
| ASOA | Ascorbic Acid Oxidase Activity | A copper containing enzyme found in higher plants where it catalyses the reversible oxidation of ascorbate to 2-dehydro-ascorbate acid with the concomitant reduction of molecular oxygen to water (http://www.cordis.lu/tmr/src/grants/fair/975021.htm). |
| ATPA | Adenosine Triphosphatase | |
| ATRP | Alanine Transpeptidase | |
| B5P4 | b5/P-450 | |
| BAPH | Benzo(a)pyrene Hydroxylase | |
| BAPM | Benzo(a)pyrene monooxygenase | An enzyme that catalyses the incorporation of one oxygen atom of molecular oxygen into benzo(a)pyrene. |
| BCHE | Buterylcholinesterase | |
| BCOD | Butoxycoumarin O-dealkylase | |
| BGAL | (Beta) B-galactosidase | |
| <BHXA> | Benzpyrene Hydroxylase | |
| BPND | Benzphetamine-n-demethylase | |
| BROD | Benzylresorufin O-deethylase | |
| CAAH | Carbonic Anhydrase | |
| CACA | Choline Acetyltransferase | |
| CATP | Calcium ATPase | |

| ENZ ENZYME EFFECT | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| CCAT | Calcium Carbonate ATPase | |
| CCOX | Cytochrome C-oxidase | |
| CEST | Cholinesterase | An enzyme found in blood and in various other tissues that catalyzes hydrolysis of choline esters, including acetylcholine. |
| CHIT | Chitobiase | One of the lysosomal glycosidases called Chitobiase belongs to a special family of proteins that hydrolyze the polysaccharide chitin |
| CP1A | Cytochrome P1A (CYP1A) | Electron transfer hemeprotein having a mode of action in which the transfer of a single electron is effected by the reversible valence change of the central iron atom of the heme prosthetic group; P1A = pigment 1A |
| CRKI | Creatine Kinase | An enzyme of vertebrate skeletal and myocardial muscle that catalyzes the transfer of a high-energy phosphate group from phosphocreatinine to adenosinediphosphate with the formation of adenosinetriphosphate and creatinine. |
| CSYN | Citrate synthase | An enzyme of the lyase class that catalyzes the condensation of oxaloacetate and the acetyl group of coenzyme a to form of citrate and coenzyme a. This is the initial reaction in the tricarboxylic acid cycle. |
| CTLS | Catalase | An enzyme that catalyzes the decomposition of hydrogen peroxide into molecular oxygen and water. |
| CY2B | Cytochrome P2B (CYP2B) | One of the intracellular hemoprotein respiratory pigments that are enzymes functioning in electron transport as carriers of electrons (|
| CYB5 | Cytochrome B-5 | Electron transfer hemeprotein having a mode of action in which the transfer of a single electron is effected by the reversible valence change of the central iron atom of the heme prosthetic group; found in the endoplasmic reticulum that acts as an intermediary in MFO reactions |
| CYP2 | Cytochrome P2 | Electron transfer hemeprotein having a mode of action in which the transfer of a single electron is effected by the reversible valence change of the central iron atom of the heme prosthetic group; found in the endoplasmic reticulum that acts as an intermediary in MFO reactions |
| CYP3 | Cytochrome P3A | Electron transfer hemeprotein having a mode of action in which the transfer of a single electron is effected by the reversible valence change of the central iron atom of the heme prosthetic group; found in the endoplasmic reticulum that acts as an intermediary in MFO reactions |

| ENZ ENZYME EFFECT | | |
|-------------------|---------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| CYST | Cysteine Dioxygenase | |
| DBHD | delta-5-3-beta hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase | Converts dehydroepiandrosterone to delta-4-androstene-3,17-dione |
| DHYD | NADPH Dehydrogenase | |
| DSCA | Diethylsuccinase | |
| DTDP | DT-diaphorase | Prevents the redox cycling of certain compounds |
| ECOD | Ethoxycoumarin O-deethylase | |
| ENCL | Endocellulase | An enzyme that is able to break beta 1-4 bonds randomly along a cellulose strand |
| ENDM | Ethylmorphine-n-demethylase | |
| EPHY | Epoxide Hydrase | |
| EROD | 7-Ethoxyresorufin O-deethylase | |
| ESTE | Esterase | Any group of enzymes that catalyze the synthesis and hydrolysis of esters. |
| EXCL | Exocellulase | An enzyme that is able to cleave the glucose molecules from the ends of cellulose strands |
| FDPA | Fructose-diphosphate Aldolase | |
| G6PD | Glucose-6-phosphate Dehydrogenase | |
| G6PT | Glucose-6-phosphatase | An enzyme that catalyzes the conversion of d-glucose 6-phosphate and water to d-glucose and orthophosphate. |
| GENZ | Enzyme, General | Change in enzyme activity or enzyme protein levels. |
| GGTP | gamma-glutamyl transpeptidase | An enzyme contained in the liver that plays a role in metabolism. |

| ENZ ENZYME EFFECT | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| GGTR | (Gamma) Γ -glutamyl Transferase* | |
| GLAD | Glutamic Acid Dehydrogenase | |
| GLMD | Glutamate Dehydrogenase | |
| GLMS | Glutamine Synthetase | An enzyme which catalyzes the formation of glutamine from glutamic acid and ammonia, using ATP as a source of energy. |
| GLMT | Glutamate transferase | |
| GLPX | Glutathione Peroxidase | Glutathione peroxidase catalyzes the reduction of various organic hydroperoxides, as well as hydrogen peroxide, with glutathione as hydrogen donor |
| GLRE | Gluthione Reductase | |
| GLTR | Glucuronyl Transferase | |
| GLUR | (Beta) β -glucuronidase | |
| GLYD | Glyceraldehyde Dehydrogenase | |
| GOTR | Glutamic-oxaloacetic Transaminase | |
| GPIM | Glucose phosphate isomerase | An enzyme that converts glucose-6-phosphate to its positional isomer glucose-1-phosphate |
| GPTR | Glutamic Pyruvic Transaminase | |
| GSTR | Glutathione S-transferase | |

* GGT is also used for gamma glutamyl transpeptidase, a liver enzyme; prior to using the GGTR code verify that indeed GGT is used as the transferase in the current publication. The gamma glutamyl transpeptidase code is GGTP (proposed code).

| ENZ ENZYME EFFECT | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| GTPD | Glutamyl transpeptidase | A membrane-bound glycoprotein necessary for the formation of mercapturic acids from glutathione conjugates. This enzyme has a number of acceptor amino acids and catalyzes three reactions. |
| GUPX | Guaiacol Peroxidase | <p>Plant peroxidase. Guaiacol peroxidases have also been found in sterile root exudates and shown to oxidize Mn^{2+} to form Mn^{3+} chelates that are capable of decolorizing aromatic dyes. http://lbewww.epfl.ch/COST837/PhytoRemed2000_Files/Session2.pdf</p> <p>Peroxidase is commonly assayed by noting the development of color (A470) during the oxidation of a simple phenolic compound, guaiacol (ortho-methoxyphenol). For every four molecules of H_2O_2 that are reduced, one molecule of tetraguaiacol is formed (http://www-plb.ucdavis.edu/courses/s99/plb111/Enzymes.html).</p> |
| HEPX | Heptachlor epoxidase | |
| HPSE | Hydrogen Peroxidase | |
| HXBH | Hexobarbital Hydroxylase | |
| HXKN | Hexokinase | Enzyme responsible for glucose phosphorylation to glucose-6-phosphate |
| ICDH | Isocitrate dehydrogenase | |
| LADH | Lactate Dehydrogenase | |
| LDMD | Lactate Dehydrogenase/malic Dehydrogenase Ratio | |
| LIPS | Lipase | Any of many enzymes that help break down lipids by catalyzing the fraction of an ester linkage |
| LYZM | Lysozyme activity | Enzyme found in the secretions (tears) of the lacrimal glands of animals and in nasal mucus, gastric secretions, and egg white. Discovered in 1921 by Sir Alexander Fleming, lysozyme catalyzes the breakdown of certain carbohydrates found in the cell walls of certain bacteria (e.g., cocci). It thus functions, in the case of lacrimal fluid..." name=tag> |

| ENZ ENZYME EFFECT | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| MADH | Malic Dehydrogenase | |
| MALE | Malic Enzyme | |
| MAOA | Mono Amino Oxidase | |
| MCAT | Magnesium Carbonate ATPase | |
| MCOD | Methoxycoumarin O-dealkylase | |
| MG6P | Microsomal Glucose 6-phosphatase | |
| MGAT | Magnesium ATPase | |
| MLCB | Malathion Carboxylesterase | |
| MNSD | Manganese Superoxide Dismutase | |
| MROD | Methoxyresorufin-o-deethylase | |
| MUDH | Multiple Dehydrogenases (Measured Total Produced by Soil Microorganisms) | |
| NABH | N-acetyl-beta-hexosaminidase | |
| NAAT | Sodium adenosine triphosphatase | |
| NACR | NADH-cyt c reductase | Nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide cytochrome C reductase |
| NADH | Nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide (reduced) (NADH) | Activated form of the B vitamin niacin, the first of 5 enzyme complexes of the electron transport chain |

| ENZ ENZYME EFFECT | | |
|-------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|
| NADN | Nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide (oxidized) (NAD) | The oxidized (burned) coenzyme form of Vitamin B3 |
| NCB5 | NADH cytochrome B5 reductase | Electron transport proteins found in animals, plants and yeasts. |
| NCCR | NADPH Cytochrome C Reductase | Nicotinamide adenine dineucleotide phosphate cytochrome C reductase |
| NDCC | NADH Cytochrome C Reductase | Nicotinamide adenine dineucleotide cytochrome C reductase |
| NDDP | NADH-DT- diaphorase | |
| NDFH | NADPH- ferrihemoprotein reductase | |
| NDFR | NADH Ferrichrome Reductase | Nicotinamide adenine dineucleotide ferrichrome reductase |
| NDPD | NADPH- Diaphorase (Nicotinamide Adenine Dinucleotide phosphate Diaphorase) | |
| NHCR | NADH cytochrome C reductase | |
| NITG | Nitrogenase Activity | |
| NKAT | Sodium Potassium ATPase | |
| NRDT | Nitrate Reductase | |
| ORCT | Ornithine Carbamoyl Transferase | |

| ENZ ENZYME EFFECT | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| P420 | Cytochrome P-420 | Electron transfer hemeprotein having a mode of action in which the transfer of a single electron is effected by the reversible valence change of the central iron atom of the heme prosthetic group; found in the endoplasmic reticulum that acts as an intermediary in MFO reactions. |
| P450 | Cytochrome P-450 | Isoenzyme, Electron transfer hemeprotein having a mode of action in which the transfer of a single electron is effected by the reversible valence change of the central iron atom of the heme prosthetic group; P450 - 450 nm maximum absorption - found in the liver endoplasmic reticulum, the renal brush border the the outer membrane of the adrenal mitochondria; serves as an intermediate electron carrier in reactions catalyzed by some monooxygenases; active in detoxification of xenobiotics by activating the molecular oxygen for an attack on the substrate |
| PBES | Phenyl Benzoate Esterase | |
| PBHD | Pentobarbital Hydroxylase | |
| PCOD | Propoxycoumarin O-dealkylase | |
| PFRC | Phosphofructokinase | An enzyme that functions in carbohydrate metabolism and especially in glycolysis by catalyzing the transfer of a second phosphate (as from ATP) to fructose |
| PHLA | Phosphorylase A | Phosphorylase - An enzyme that catalyzes the formation of glucose-1-phosphate from glycogen and inorganic phosphate. |
| PHLD | Phenoloxidase | |
| PNAC | para-Nitrophenyl Acetate Carboxylase | |
| PNAD | P-nitroanisole Demethylase | |
| PNOD | para-Nitrophenetole-o-deethylase | |
| PODA | Peroxidase (Pod) Enzyme Activity | An enzyme that catalyzes reactions in which hydrogen peroxide is an electron acceptor. |

| ENZ ENZYME EFFECT | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| PPOX | Polyphenol oxidase | Catechol oxidase - any group of enzymes of the oxidoreductase class that catalyze the oxidation of catechols to 1,2-benzoquinones. The group includes enzymes called also diphenol oxidase or polyphenol oxidase, based on their substrates (Dorlands). |
| PPPC | Phosphoenol pyruvate carboxylase | An enzyme with high affinity for carbon dioxide. It catalyzes irreversibly the formation of oxaloacetate from phosphoenolpyruvate and carbon dioxide. This fixation of carbon dioxide in several bacteria and some plants is the first step in the biosynthesis of glucose. |
| PROD | Pentylresorufin O-deethylase | |
| PRTA | Proteolytic activity | An enzyme that promotes proteolysis (= the splitting of proteins by hydrolysis of the peptide bonds with formation of smaller polypeptides). |
| PRTS | Protease | An enzyme that digests proteins |
| PYKN | Pyruvate kinase | A phosphotransferase that catalyzes reversibly the phosphorylation of pyruvate to phosphoenolpyruvate in the presence of ATP. It has four isozymes (l, r, m1, and m2). |
| RBPC | Ribulose-1,5-bisphosphate carboxylase | A copper protein that catalyzes the formation of 2 moles of 3-phosphoglycerate from ribulose 1,5-bisphosphate in the presence of carbon dioxide and is responsible for carbon dioxide fixation in photosynthesis. |
| RNSE | RNase | An enzyme that catalyzes the depolymerization of ribonucleic acid. |
| RUBI | Ribulose bisphosphate carboxylase/oxygenase (Rubisco) | A rate regulating-enzyme in photosynthesis and a key enzyme in nitrogen metabolism (http://www.irri.org/IRR24-1Minireviews.pdf). |
| SBDH | Sorbitol Dehydrogenase | |
| SCDH | Succinate Dehydrogenase | |
| SGOT | Serum Glutamate Oxalo Acetate Transaminase | |
| SGPT | Serum Glutamic Pyruvic Transaminase | |
| SODA | Super Oxide Dismutase (Sod) Enzyme Activity | |

| ENZ ENZYME EFFECT | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| TAMN | Transaminase | One of a group of enzymes that catalize the transfer of the aminogroup of an amino acid to a keto acid to form another amino acid. Also known as aminotransferase. |
| THTR | Thiol Transferase | |
| TPHX | Tryptophan hydroxylase | Tryptophan hydroxylase (TPH) is the rate-limiting enzyme in the biosynthesis of serotonin and an important component of melatonin biosynthesis. |
| TRBA | Tributyrylase | |
| TRIE | Triacetin Esterase | |
| TTRH | Testosterone hydroxylase | An enzyme that acts at positions 6 alpha, 7 alpha and 16 alpha of testosterone |
| UDPT | Uridine Diphosphate (Udp) Glucuronyl Transferase | |
| URSE | Urease Activity | |
| XBME | Xenobiotic metabolizing enzymes | Enzymes that metabolize synthetic compounds not normally found in nature. Examples of xenobiotic compounds include; pesticides, herbicides, insecticides, fungicides, detergents, plastics and other synthetic polymers. |
| XODA | Xanthine Oxidase | |

| HRM HORMONE EFFECT | | |
|--------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Measurement Code | Measurement Name | Measurement Definition |
| ABSA | Abscisic Acid | A common plant hormone that inhibits plant growth |
| ACTH | Adrenocorticotrophic hormone | A hormone that stimulates adrenal steroid biosynthesis. |
| ANDR | Androgen | Substances that conduces masculinization; such as testicular hormones |
| AUXN | Auxin | A plant hormone |
| CORT | Corticosterone | A steroid produced by the adrenal cortex that stimulates carbohydrate synthesis and protein breakdown. |
| CRTS | Cortisol | Cortisol is a steroid hormone that is released from the zona fasciculata of the adrenal cortex in response to stress. |

| HRM HORMONE EFFECT | | |
|--------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| CTCL | Catecholamine | A type of biogenic amine derived from tyramine, characterised as alkylamino derivatives of o dihydroxybenzene. Catecholamines include adrenaline, noradrenaline and dopamine, with roles as hormones and neurotransmitters. |
| CYTK | Cytokinin | Class of plant hormones that induce cell division |
| DITS | Diiodotyrosine | One of the hormones that are combined to create T3 (triiodotyrosine), Diiodotyrosine (DIT); tyrosine is iodinated twice. |
| DOPA | Dopamine | A monoamine formed in the body; an intermediate product in the synthesis of norepinephrine, acts as a neurotransmitter in the CNS |
| EPIN | Epinephrine | Secreted by the adrenal medulla and acts to increase blood pressure due to the stimulation of heart action and constriction of blood vessels (adrenaline) |
| ESDL | 17-beta Estradiol | An estrogenic hormone produced by follicle cells of the ovary; provokes estrus and proliferation of the human endometrium. |
| ESTR | Estrogen | Any of various natural or synthetic substances possessing the biological activity of estrus-producing hormones. |
| FOSH | Follicle stimulating hormone (FSH) | One of the most important hormones involved in the natural menstrual cycle as well as in pharmacological (drug-induced) stimulation of the ovaries. It is the main hormone involved in producing mature eggs. |
| GHRM | Hormone, General Changes in | Change in hormone concentrations. |
| GIBB | Gibberellin | A plant hormone |
| GNTF | Gonadotropin | A substance that acts to stimulate the gonads. |
| GTHH | Growth hormone | A polypeptide hormone secreted by the anterior pituitary which promotes an increase in body size. Any hormone that regulates growth in plants and animals. |
| KTST | 11-Ketotestosterone | Steroid hormone produced by the testes, along with testosterone responsible for the appearance of male secondary sex characteristics. |
| LUTH | Luteinizing hormone (LH) | stimulates secretion of sex steroids from the gonads |
| ME4T | Total 4a-Methylsterols | Sterol - steroids with long aliphatic side chains at position 17 and at least one alcoholic hydroxyl group, usually at position 3 with lipid-like solubility |
| MITS | Monoiodotyrosine | One of the hormones that are combined to create T3 (triiodotyrosine), Monoiodotyrosine (MIT); tyrosine becomes iodinated. |

| HRM HORMONE EFFECT | | |
|--------------------|------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| NORE | Norepinephrine | Secreted by chromaffin cells of the adrenal medulla; acts as a vasoconstrictor and mediates transmission of sympathetic nerve impulses. |
| PRLC | Prolactin | A protein hormone produced by the adenohypophysis; stimulates lactation and promotes functional activity of the corpus luteum. |
| PRGS | Progesterone | A steroid produced in the corpus luteum, placenta, testes, and adrenals; plays an important physiological role in the luteal phase of the menstrual cycle and in the maintenance of pregnancy. |
| SRTN | Serotonin | A vasoconstrictor, serves as a central neurotransmitter, also called 5-Hydroxytryptamine |
| ST5T | Total (Delta)5-sterols | Sterol - steroids with long aliphatic side chains at position 17 and at least one alcoholic hydroxyl group, usually at position 3 with lipid-like solubility |
| ST8T | Total (Delta)8-sterols | Sterol - steroids with long aliphatic side chains at position 17 and at least one alcoholic hydroxyl group, usually at position 3 with lipid-like solubility |
| THYR | Thyroxine | (T4) an iodine-containing hormone $C_{15}H_{11}I_4NO_4$ that is an amino acid produced by the thyroid gland as a product of the cleavage of thyroglobulin, increases metabolic rate. |
| TRII | Triiodothyronine | (T3) an iodine-containing hormone $C_{15}H_{12}I_3NO_4$ that is an amino acid derived from thyroxine, the more active form of thyroid hormone which crosses cell membranes to exert an effect on metabolic rates within an organism. |
| TSHT | Thyrotropin | Thyrotropin or thyroid-stimulating hormone (TSH), is a hormone released by the anterior pituitary gland that stimulates the thyroid gland to release thyroxine. |
| TSTR | Testosterone | A steroid hormone which is necessary for male sexual reproduction and may also play a role in female sexual response. It is responsible for such male secondary sexual characteristics as body hair. In males, is produced in the Leydig cells of the testes; in both sexes, it is produced in smaller quantities by the adrenal glands. |

| |
|-------------------------------|
| GRO GROWTH ¹ GROUP |
|-------------------------------|

| DVP DEVELOPMENT EFFECT | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Measurement Code | Measurement Name | Measurement Definition |
| 68CL | 6-8 Cell stage | Cleavage stage during embryonic development which contains 6-8 cells. |
| ABNM | Abnormal | ECOTOX makes every effort to code the specific abnormalities (e.g. imposex, limb deformities , lesions, etc.), but when an author does not clearly state the specific type of abnormality or combines multiple types of abnormalities into one data point DVP ABNM is used. |
| BSCY | Blastocyst stage | an early metazoan embryo typically having the form of a hollow fluid-filled rounded cavity bounded by a single layer of cells |
| CCLV | Cell Cleavage | |
| COLR | Color | |
| DFRM | Deformation/ Malformations | A physical blemish or distortion |
| DVLP | Slowed, Retarded, Delayed or Non- development | |
| EMRG | Emergence | Change in the emergence from larval stage into the adult stage. |
| ENDD | Endoderm Differentiation | |
| EVFO | Envelope Formation | |
| FIRM | Firmness | |
| FLDG | Fledged/Female or /Brood | |
| FORM | Organ/Tissue Formation | |
| GDVP | Development, General | Change in ability to grow to a more mature life stage and in time between separate life stages; Used when more than one measurement is coded for an ACQUIRE record. |
| GRRT | Growth Rate | |
| GSTL | Gastrulation | |
| LRCF | Loricae formation | Tintinnid ciliates form stiff, vase-shaped or barrel-shaped coverings called loricae, around themselves. |

| DVP DEVELOPMENT EFFECT | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| MATR | Maturation | The process of coming to full development. |
| MMPH | Metamorphosis | A marked structural change in an animal during postembryonic development. |
| MOLT | Molting | To shed an outer covering as part of periodic process of growth. |
| MRLA | Morula stage | a globular solid mass of blastomeres formed by cleavage of a zygote that typically precedes the blastula |
| NORM | Normal | |
| PHRN | Post Harvest Character No Effect | |
| PHRV | Post Harvest Character Influenced | |
| PUPA | Pupation | Change in percent pupation or pupation duration. |
| RSPN | Resorption (Tail Resorption in Frogs) | |
| SXDP | Sexual Development | |
| TEMR | Time to First Emergence | |
| TERA | Teratogenesis | Use this code when exposure of adults results in quantifiable occurrence of abnormal offspring. |
| TFLW | Time to Flower | |
| THED | Time to heading | The time it take for grain to reach maturity. |
| TRRA | Transformation Ratio | (Weight of Roots + Sprouts/weight of Original Seed) |
| WEAN | Weaned | |
| WGHT | Weight | The heaviness of an object. |

| GRO GROWTH EFFECT | | |
|-------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Measurement Code | Measurement Name | Measurement Definition |
| <ABNM> | Abnormal | DO not code GRO ABNM. ABNM should be coded under MPH (when adult body structures are changing) or DVP (when embryo or juveniles are becoming abnormal throughout different lifestages) |
| <AREA> | Area | |
| BMAS | Biomass | Includes harvest yield, fruit or seed yield, mass of organism, mass of population, standing crop, productivity. |
| <BDBN> | Body Burden | This will need maintenance. If the measurement occurs with and endpoint than the measurement should change to EBCN. |
| COND | Condition Index | |
| DNSY | Density | |
| DMTR | Diameter | |
| DIST | Distance grown | |
| DWGT | Dry Weight (AQUIRE Only) | Measurable change in dry weight of test organism. |
| EBCN | Effective Body Concentration | The body residue of a chemical that is associated with an effect. |
| GGRO | Growth, General | Used when more than one measurement is coded for an AQUIRE record. |
| <GGRT> | Growth Rate Index | |
| GREI | Growth Efficiency Index | |
| HGHT | Height | Measurable change in height of test organism. |
| LGTH | Length | Measurable change in length of test organism. |
| LINT | Lint | A fibrous coat of thick convoluted hairs borne by cotton seeds that yields the cotton staple (MW online). |
| NLEF | Number of leaves | Number of leaves found on a plant. |
| NNOD | Dry Mass/Plant Roots Not Nodulated | |

| GRO GROWTH EFFECT | | |
|-------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| NODE | # Nodules/nodulated Plant Roots | |
| PMTR | Perimeter | |
| RADI | Radius | A line segment extending from the center of a circle or sphere to the circumference or bounding surface. |
| RGNR | Limb/ Body Part Regeneration | Change in ability to regenerate a body part, byssus production. |
| RLGR | Relative Growth Rate | The size increase per unit interval of time. |
| SIZE | Size | The physical magnitude, extent, or bulk : relative or proportionate dimensions . |
| SPGR | Specific Growth Rate | Individual growth measurement calculated by using the net weight divided by time, also relative growth rate. |
| STNT | Stunting | |
| THIK | Thickness | Having or being of relatively great depth or extent from one surface to its opposite |
| THRV | Time to harvest | |
| WDTH | Width | Measurable change in width of test organism. |
| WGHT | Weight | Measurable change in weight of test organism. |
| WWGT | Wet Weight (AQUIRE Only) | Measurable change in the wet weight of an organism. |
| VOLU | Volume | The amount of space occupied by a three-dimensional object as measured in cubic units (as quarts or liters) : cubic capacity |

| MPH MORPHOLOGY EFFECT | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Measurement Code | Measurement Name | Measurement Definition |
| ABNM | Abnormal | <i>Use this effect-measurement combination when adult body structures are becoming abnormal.</i> |
| COSC | Caudal Ossification Center | |

| MPH MORPHOLOGY EFFECT | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| DEPO | Shell Deposition | Change in the ability to grow a shell. |
| GMPH | General Morphological Changes | Used when more than one measurement is coded for an ACQUIRE record. |
| IMPS | Imposex, Intersex Conditions | |
| IPOS | Inter-parietal Ossification | The formation of bone or of a bony substance, the conversion of fibrous tissue or of cartilage into bone or a bony substance between the parietal bones or cartilages (Graylab on-line medical dictionary). |
| LGTH | Length | |
| MOSC | Metacarpal Ossification Center | |
| PULP | Pulp | The soft succulent portion of a fruit. (McGraw-Hill,1994) |
| POSC | Parietal Ossification | The formation of bone or of a bony substance, the conversion of fibrous tissue or of cartilage into bone or a bony substance located near the parietal bone (Graylab on-line medical dictionary). |
| SHPE | Change in Shape | |
| SMIX | Somatic Index | Organ Weight in Relationship to Body Weight |
| SOSC | Sternal Ossification Center | |
| SRIB | Supernumerary Ribs | |
| STBD | Seminiferous tubule diameter | The diameter of any of the coiled threadlike tubules that make up the bulk of the testis and are lined with a layer of epithelial cells from which the spermatozoa are produced. |
| STRC | Structural Changes | |
| STTO | Strength and Tone | |
| VOLU | Volume | The amount of space occupied by a three-dimensional object as measured in cubic units (as quarts or liters) : cubic capacity |
| WGHT | Weight | The heaviness of an object. |

| CEL CELLULAR GROUP | | |
|---------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| CEL CELLULAR EFFECT | | |
| Measurement Code | Measurement Name | Measurement Definition |
| AGGR | Aggregation/ Adhesion | |
| ARGY | Argyrophilic cells | An enteroendocrine cell |
| BASO | Basophil | A structure, cell or other histologic element staining readily with basic dyes; a granular leukocyte with an irregular shaped, relatively pale-staining nucleus that is partially constricted into 2 lobes; also called basophilic leukocytes; a beta cell of the adenohypophysis - see also gonadotroph and thyrotroph |
| CCHG | Cell Changes | Cytology, change in organelle structure, cell size or cell volume (do not use GRO), phagocytosis. For algae, use for change in optical density, location of pigments, cell shape, size. Another example of where it might be appropriate to initiate use of a morph code. Used when more than one measurement is coded for an ACQUIRE record. |
| CDRT | Cell division rate | Cell division = The process by which living cells multiply; may be mitotic or amitotic. (McGraw-Hill, 1994) |
| CILR | Ciliated Type II Receptors | |
| CLCE | Chloride Cell | |
| CTRV | Cell Turnover | |
| CYTO | Cytotoxicity | |
| DEND | Dendrite Receptors | |
| DIVC | Dividing Cells | |
| DNSY | Density | |
| EOSN | Eosinophil | A structure, cell or histologic element readily stained by eosin, especially a granular leukocyte with a nucleus that usually has two lobes connected by chromatin. |
| ERTH | Erythoroblasts | Any type of nucleated erythrocyte, also designating an immature cell from which a red corpuscle develops. |
| GBLT | Goblet Cells | A unicellular, mucus-secreting intra-epithelial gland that is distended on the free surface. Also known as Chalice cell. |
| GLCL | Gland Cells | |

| CEL CELLULAR EFFECT | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| GRAN | Granulocyte | Any cell containing granules, especially a leukocyte containing neutrophil, basophil, or eosinophil granules in its cytoplasm |
| HTCY | Heterocyst frequency | Specialized cell type found at regular intervals along the filaments of certain Cyanobacteria, site of nitrogen fixation. |
| LEUK | Leukocytes | White blood cell |
| LMPH | Lymphocyte | Any of the mononuclear , nonphagocytic leukocytes found in the blood, lymph and lymphoid tissues. |
| MONO | Monocyte | A large, agranulated leukocyte with a relatively small, eccentric, oval or kidney-shaped nucleus. |
| NCEL | Number/Frequency of Cells | |
| NEUT | Neutrophil | A large granular leukocyte with a highly variable nucleus, consisting of three to five lobes, and cytoplasmic granules which stain with neutral dyes and eosin. |
| OGNL | Organelle | A specialized subcellular structure, such as a mitochondrion, having a special function. |
| OSRS | Osmotic Resistance/RBC | |
| PLAS | Plasmolysis | Contraction or shrinking of the protoplasm of a plant cell due to the loss of water by osmotic action |
| RBCE | Red Blood Cell | Erythrocyte - found in peripheral blood |
| RETI | Reticulocytes | A young red blood cell showing a basophilic reticulum under vital staining |
| RSBC | Receptor site, binding capacity | |
| SGDN | Signal Density | |
| SPLO | Splenocytes | The monocyte characteristic of the spleen |
| STRC | Structural Changes | |
| THRM | Thrombocytes | A blood platelet |
| TWBC | White Blood Cell Count, Total | Measure of total WBC |
| UBWB | White Blood Cell, Undifferentiated Blasts | Absence of normal differentiation of white blood cell blasts |

| GEN GENETIC EFFECT | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Measurement Code | Measurement Name | Measurement Definition |
| APOP | Apoptosis, Programmed Cell Death, DNA Fragmentation | |
| BRAK | Chromosomal breaks | Chromosome breakage - A type of chromosomal aberration which may result from spontaneous or induced breakage. Alkylating agents, various types of irradiation, and chemical mutagens have been found to cause induced chromosomal breakage. Breakage can induce base pair translocations, deletions, or chromatid breakage |
| CABR | Chromosomal aberrations | Modification of the normal chromosome complement due to deletion, duplication, or rearrangement of genetic material. |
| CHLM | Chlorophyll Mutation/Albino Mutants | Mutation: a change in form, quality or some other characteristic; in genetics - a permanent transmissible change in the genetic material |
| CPRN | Cytochrome P1A Messenger RNA | |
| DAMG | Damage | |
| DNAB | DNA binding | DNA binding to chemical |
| DNAC | DNA Concentration | |
| DNAS | DNA Synthesis Rate | |
| EMRN | Estrogen mRNA | mRNA (messenger RNA) is the mediating template between DNA and proteins. Estrogen - Any of various natural or synthetic substances possessing the biological activity of estrus-producing hormones. |
| G1PN | G1 Phase Nuclei | |
| GEXP | Gene Expression | |
| GGEN | Genetics, General | Changes in the genetic processes of cell (e.g. RNA, DNA). |
| GTPF | Genotype Frequencies | |
| LEPT | Leptotene | a stage of meiotic prophase immediately preceding synapsis in which the chromosomes appear as fine discrete threads |

| GEN GENETIC EFFECT | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|--|
| ME1A | Meiotic Abnormalities, 1 st Anaphase | |
| ME1M | Meiotic Abnormalities, 1 st Metaphase | |
| ME2A | Meiotic Abnormalities, 2 nd Anaphase | |
| ME2M | Meiotic Abnormalities, 2 nd Metaphase | |
| MEDM | Meiotic Abnormalities, Diakinesis and 1 st Metaphase | |
| MEIA | Meiotic Abnormalities, General | |
| MEIR | Meiosis Rate | |
| MIAT | Mitotic Abnormalities, Anatelophase | |
| MIBC | Mitotic Abnormalities, Binucleate Cell | |
| MIBG | Mitotic Abnormalities, Bridge | |
| MICL | Mitotic Abnormalities, Clumping | |
| MICY | Mitotic Abnormalities, Cytomixis | |
| MIES | Mitotic Abnormalities, Early Separation | |

| GEN GENETIC EFFECT | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------------------------|--|
| MIEX | Mitotic Abnormalities, Exclusion | |
| MIFR | Mitotic Abnormalities, Fragment | |
| MIIN | Mitotic Abnormalities, Interphase Cells | |
| MILG | Mitotic Abnormalities, Laggard | |
| MIMN | Mitotic Abnormalities, Micronuclei | |
| MIMT | Mitotic Abnormalities, Metaphase | |
| MINB | Mitotic Abnormalities, Nuclear Budding | |
| MINF | Mitotic Abnormalities, Nuclear Fusion | |
| MIPO | Mitotic Abnormalities, Disturbed Polarity | |
| MIPR | Mitotic Abnormalities, Prophase | |
| MISK | Mitotic Abnormalities, Stickiness | |
| MITA | Mitotic Abnormalities, General | |
| MITI | Mitotic Index (#Mitoses/Total Cells) | |

| GEN GENETIC EFFECT | | |
|--------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| MITR | Mitotic Rate | |
| MRNA | Messenger RNA | mRNA (messenger RNA) is the mediating template between DNA and proteins. |
| MMRN | Metallothionein mRNA | |
| MNUC | Micronuclei Increase | |
| MUTA | Mutation | Mutation: a change in form, quality or some other characteristic; in genetics - a permanent transmissible change in the genetic material |
| NABN | Nuclear Abnormalities | |
| NCPF | Nuclear phase frequency | Number of phases that a cell goes through during cell division |
| PACH | Pachytene | the stage of meiotic prophase that immediately follows the zygotene and that is characterized by paired chromosomes thickened and visibly divided into chromatids and by the occurrence of crossing-over |
| POLY | Chromosomal Polyploidy | Polyploidy: the state of having more than two full sets of homologous chromosomes |
| RASO | Ras Oncogene mutation | A gene that causes cancer in an animal. The gene specifies the structure of an enzyme that catalyzes events that can induce cancerous growth. (McGraw-Hill, 1994.) Ras is a protein found in chromosomes and when mutated it is permanently switched on telling the cell to grow regardless of whether the receptors on the cell surface are activated or not. |
| RNAC | RNA Concentration | |
| RNAS | RNA Synthesis Rate | |
| RNDN | RNA to DNA Ratio | |
| SEXE | Sex Expression Change | |
| TSLE | Translocation Efficiency | |
| VMRN | Vitellogenin Messenger RNA | |
| ZYGO | Zygotene | the stage of meiotic prophase which immediately follows the leptotene and during which synapsis of homologous chromosomes occurs |

| HIS HISTOLOGY EFFECT | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Measurement Code | Measurement Name | Measurement Definition |
| ACAP | Arterial Cuff Atrophy | Arterial - pertaining to an artery or to the arteries. (Dorlands) Cuff - A small bandlike structure encircling a part. (Dorlands) Atrophy - a wasting away; a diminution in the size of a cell, tissue, or organ (Dorlands). |
| ALYS | Autolysis | Self-digestion by body cells following somatic or organ death or ischemic injury. |
| ANSK | Anisokaryosis | Inequality in the size of the nuclei of cells (Dorlands). |
| ARTS | Arteriosclerosis | A degenerative arterial disease marked by hardening and thickening of the vessel walls. |
| ASCT | Ascites | Accumulation of serous fluid in the spaces between tissues and organs in the cavity of the abdomen (Webster's). |
| ASLT | Alpha Islets | Alpha cell, pancreatic: A type of cell in the pancreas, within the pancreas, the alpha cells are located in areas called the islets of Langerhans. Alpha cells make and release glucagon which raises the level of glucose (sugar) in the blood. |
| ATRS | Atresia | Imperforation or closure of a natural orifice or passage of the body. |
| ATPH | Atrophy | Diminution in the size of a cell, tissue, or organ that was once fully developed of normal size. |
| BSLT | Beta Islets | Beta cell, pancreatic: A type of cell in the pancreas. Within the pancreas, the beta cells are located in areas called the islets of Langerhans. They constitute the predominant type of cell in the islets. The beta cells are important because they make insulin. Degeneration of the beta cells is the main cause of type I (insulin-dependent) diabetes mellitus. |
| CLFL | Collapsed Follicles | Follicle - A sac or pouchlike depression or cavity. (Dorlands) |
| CLPG | Clumping Pigment Granules | |
| CSTD | Cestodiasis | Tapeworm infestation, infestation with cestodes, a group of flattened and tapelike hermaphroditic worms that are intestinal parasites in humans and other animals, producing larvae that may invade body tissues. |
| CTRT | Cataracts | A clouding of the lens of the eye or of its surrounding transparent membrane that obstructs the passage of light. http://www.m-w.com/cgi-bin/dictionary |

| HIS HISTOLOGY EFFECT | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| CTYP | Percent Cell Type | |
| CYIN | Cytoplasmic Inclusions | A foreign substance, either liquid or solid, usually of minute size, inclosed in the mass of a the cytoplasm (Graylab on-line medical dictionary) |
| CYVC | Cytoplasmic Vacuoles | Spaces or cavities within the cytoplasm. |
| DEGN | Degeneration | Deterioration of cellular integrity with no sign of response to injury or disease. |
| DISO | Cellular Disorganization | |
| EDMA | Edema | An excessive accumulation of fluid in the cells, tissue spaces, or body cavities due to a disturbance in the fluid exchange mechanism. |
| EHYP | Erythroid Hyperplasia | The abnormal multiplication or increase in the number of normal cells in normal arrangement in the erythroid (Graylab on-line medical dictionary). |
| ENDR | Endarteritis | Inflammation of the inner lining of an artery. |
| ESPH | Esophagitis | Inflammation of the esophagus. |
| FBRs | Fibrosis | A condition marked by increase of interstitial fibrous tissue (MW online). |
| GHIS | Histological Changes, General | Presence of physical damage or change to tissues or cells (for example, lesions, neoplasms); gross histological effects such as whole plant injury; disintegration of roots, stems or leaves; root fragmentation. For animals such effects include cell sloughing. The specifics of the histology effect will be reported in EE_Remarks for ACQUIRE or the Result Remarks for TERRETOX. Used when more than one measurement is coded for an ECOTOX record. |
| GLSN | Gross Lesions | |
| HEMR | Hemorrhage | Change or presence of hemorrhaging. |
| HYCE | Hypocellularity | |
| HYCR | Hyperchromicity | An increase in the optical density of a solution with nucleic acids in it such that it is able to absorb more ultraviolet radiation, which occurs when the double-stranded nucleic acid molecules denature into single-stranded molecules (Graylab on-line medical dictionary). |
| HYDS | Hydropic Swelling | |

| HIS HISTOLOGY EFFECT | | |
|----------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| HYPL | Hyperplasia | Increase in cell number causing an increase in in the size of a tissue or organ. |
| HYPT | Hypertrophy | Increase in cell size causing an increase in the size of an organ or tissue. |
| IHGT | Increased Height | Increase in height of an object such a cells or cellular components. |
| IMVL | Increased Medullary Volume | Medullary - pertaining to the marrow or to any medulla. Medulla - The inmost part. A general term for the most interior portion of an organ or structure. Called also marrow. (Dorlands) |
| IPDY | Increased Portal Density | Portal: Of or pertaining to a porta, especially the porta of the liver; as, the portal vein, which enters the liver at the porta, and divides into capillaries after the manner of an artery. (http://www.graylab.ac.uk/cgi-bin/omd?portal) |
| IPHM | Increased Perivenous Homogeneity | Perivenous - around the vein. (Dorlands) |
| LESI | Lesions | A structural or functional alteration due to injury or disease. |
| MELM | Melanomacrophages | |
| MHYP | Myeloid Hyperplasia | The abnormal multiplication or increase in the number of normal cells in normal arrangement in myeloid (Graylab on-line medical dictionary) |
| MYOP | Myopathy | disorder of muscle tissue or muscles |
| NCRL | Necrotic Lesions | |
| NCRO | Necrosis | Death of a cell or group of cells as a result of injury, disease, or other pathologic state. |
| NCVS | Nuclear Vesiculation | Vesiculation -the prescence or formation of vesicles. (Dorlands) Nuclear - Of or pertaining to a nucleus; as, the nuclear spindle or the nuclear fibrils of a cell; the nuclear part of a comet, etc (http://www.graylab.ac.uk/cgi-bin/omd?nuclear). |
| NPHG | Nephrogenesis | development or growth of the kidney. |
| NPHR | Nephrosis | Degenerative or retrogressive renal lesions, distinct from inflammation (nephritis) or vascular involvement (nephrosclerosis), especially as applied to tubular lesions. |
| PRLF | Proliferation | |
| PRVN | Proventriculitis | Inflammation of the glandular first portion of the stomach of birds, in which food from the crop (crop, avian) is mixed with peptic enzymes and passed to the gizzard. |

| HIS HISTOLOGY EFFECT | | |
|----------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| RCVL | Reduced Corticle Volume | Decrease in corticle volume. |
| RFSZ | Reduced Follicle Size | Decrease in follicle size. |
| RPCD | Reduced Periarteriole Lymphocyte Sheath Cell Density | As an arteriole leaves a septum and enters the interior volume of the spleen it immediately acquires a continuous coating of lymphocytes. This "sleeve" of lymphocytes is the periarteriole lymphocyte sheath, or PALS. (http://education.vetmed.vt.edu/Curriculum/VM8054/Labs/Lab13/Lab13.htm) |
| SCNG | Sinus Congestion | Blockage of one or more of the four pairs of sinus passageways in the skull. Blockage may result from inflammation and swelling of the nasal tissues, obstruction by one of the small bones of the nose (deviated septum) or from secretion of mucus (http://www.healthwell.com/healthnotes/Concern/Sinus_Congestion.cfm). |
| SHMT | Sinus Haematopoiesis | The formation and development of blood cells involving both proliferation and differentiation from stem cells in the sinus (Graylab on-line medical dictionary) |
| SHYP | Sinus Hyperplasia | The abnormal multiplication or increase in the number of normal cells in normal arrangement in the sinus (Graylab on-line medical dictionary) |
| SWEL | Swelling, Swollen | |
| TFLR | Tissue Damage Measured by Fluorescence under Dyes or in Uv Light | |
| USTR | Ultrastructural Changes | |
| VCLZ | Vacuolization | The process of forming vacuoles; the condition of being vacuolated. |

| MOR MORTALITY OR SURVIVORSHIP ² GROUP | | |
|--------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------|
| MOR MORTALITY EFFECT | | |
| Measurement Code | Measurement Name | Measurement Definition |

| MOR MORTALITY EFFECT | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| GMOR | Mortality/Survival, General | Used when more than one measurement is coded for an AQUIRE record. (General mortality is a place holder for AQUIRE transfers) |
| HTCH | Hatch | Change in percent hatch, time to hatch or number of eggs hatched. |
| LBCN | Lethal Body Concentration | Also Lethal Body Burden. The body residue of a chemical that is associated with mortality. <i>Use this effect-measurement pair if the author reports an endpoint based on lethal body burden or lethal body concentration (internal chemical concentrations).</i> |
| LIFE | Life Expectancy | |
| LFSP | Lifespan or longevity | |
| MDTH | Mean Time of Death | |
| MORT | Mortality | Effect expressed as % death or % survival. A lethal effect may describe mortality (MOR) or an observed behavior that indicates mortality (e.g., shell valve closures for bivalves (SVC), immobilization (IMM) for invertebrates, or detachment (DET) for sessile organisms). "MOR" differs from "ABD" in that an initial number of organisms is known for the mortality effect and results are expressed in terms of the initial number (e.g., percent survival). If the author defines criteria used to determine that the organism was dead, and then identifies the effect as a lethal effect, "MOR" will be coded in the EFFECT field. MOR may be coded as an effect with either LC, EC, LD, NOEC, or LOEC endpoints. |
| SURV | Survival | |
| SVVS | Survivorship | Number alive at beginning of an age class from original cohort |
| TDTH | Time to Death | |
| TKNO | Knockdown | |
| TLET | Time to 100% Mortality | |

| | |
|------------|----------------------------|
| PHY | PHYSIOLOGICAL GROUP |
|------------|----------------------------|

| IMM IMMUNITY EFFECT | | |
|---------------------|------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Measurement Code | Measurement Name | Measurement Definition |
| ABDT | Antibody Titres | |
| ASHG | Anti-sheep Red Blood Cell Hemagglutinin | |
| DHYP | Delayed Type Hypersensitivity | |
| GIMM | Immunity, General | Used when more than one measurement is coded for an ACQUIRE record. |
| HEAL | Healing | To make sound or whole [heal a wound] |
| HTPL | Heterophiles | An antibody raised against an antigen from one species that also reacts against antigens from other species. |
| LYMP | Lymphocyte Activity | |
| MPHG | Microphage Function, Activity | |
| NKCA | Natural Killer Cell Activity | |
| PARA | Amount or Percent Organisms Infested with Parasites | |
| PFCR | Plaque forming cell response | Plaque forming cell = An antibody-producing cell detected in vitro by its ability to lyse antigen-sensitized erythrocytes in the presence of complement. http://www.fleshandbones.com/immunology/roitt/glossary.cfm?letter=P |
| PHAG | Phagocytosis | A specialized form of macropinocytosis in which cells engulf large solid objects such as bacteria and deliver the internalized objects to special digesting vacuoles. |
| PRNF | Parasitic Infection | |
| RSTT | Rosette Response, Rosette Forming Cell Concentration | |
| THYM | Thymocyte Activity | |

| INJ INJURY EFFECT | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Measurement Code | Measurement Name | Measurement Definition |
| CLRS | Chlorosis | A form of macrocytic anemia in young females characterized by marked reduction in hemoglobin and a greenish skin color. A disease condition of green plants seen as yellowing of green parts of the plant. |
| CURV | Curvature | |
| DAMG | Damage | |
| DESI | Desiccation | The permanent decrease or disappearance of water. |
| GINJ | Injury, General | Used when more than one measurement is coded for an AQUIRE record. |
| SYMP | Symptom Severity Index | |
| TUMR | Tumor Induction | |
| VASC | Vascular Disruption | |
| ITX INTOXIFICATION EFFECT | | |
| Measurement Code | Measurement Name | Measurement Definition |
| ANOR | Anorexia | Loss of appetite . |
| ATAX | Ataxia | Lack of muscular coordination due to any of several nervous system diseases. |
| CONV | Convulsions | An episode of involuntary, generally violent muscular contractions. |
| GITX | Intoxication, General | Used when more than one measurement is coded for an AQUIRE record. |
| IMBL | Immobile | Change in the failure to respond or lack of movement after mechanical stimulation. |
| INCO | Incoordination | |
| MBLT | Mobility | |
| PARL | Paralysis | Complete or partial loss of motor or sensory function. |
| TINT | Time to Signs of Intoxication | |

| PHY PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Measurement Code | Measurement Name | Measurement Definition |
| ABSC | Abscission | A physiological process promoted by abscisic acid whereby plants shed a part, such as a leaf, flower, seed, or fruit. |
| APCT | Aerobic Protein Catabolism | |
| ADPE | Adsorption Efficiency | |
| ADPO | Oxidative Phosphorylation | Conversion of inorganic phosphate to the energy-rich phosphate of adenosinetriphosphatase by reactions associated with the electron transfer system. |
| AECG | Abnormal ECG | electrocardiogram (ECG / EKG) is an electrical recording of the heart |
| AEXR | Ammonia Excretion | |
| ANBC | Aniline Binding Capability | |
| ASML | Assimilation Efficiency | Change in efficiency of trophic transfers between different levels in the food chain, e.g. between primary producers and grazers. |
| AVCD | AtrioVentricular conduction delay | Delays in conduction below the bifurcation of Bundle of His cause bundle branch or fascicular blocks, while atrioventricular conduction is maintained, unless all three fascicles are simultaneously affected. The causes are both intrinsic and extrinsic. However, since the AV node and bundle of His provide a special connection of the atria to the ventricles, focal injury from heart attacks, infections, catheter trauma, is common. |
| AXSS | Axis shift | Related to the mean electrical axis of an EKG. The mean electrical axis of the QRS complex is the average of the total depolarization of the ventricles in the frontal plane. There is a correlation between the mean electrical axis of the QRS complex and the electrical activity of the heart. Therefore, in pathologic hypertrophy of either ventricle (ie. when there is more muscle being depolarized), the axis tends to shift in the direction of the hypertrophied ventricle. |
| BDVL | Blood Volume | |
| BLPR | Blood pressure | pressure that is exerted by the blood upon the walls of the blood vessels and especially arteries and that varies with the muscular efficiency of the heart, the blood volume and viscosity, the age and health of the individual, and the state of the vascular wall. |
| BLUM | Bioluminescence | The emission of visible light by living organisms. |

| PHY PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| BTMP | Body Temperature | |
| C14U | C-14 Uptake | Amount or process of Carbon-14 uptake by a cell |
| CAEX | Calcium excretion | Calcium excreted by organism |
| CANU | Calcium not excreted | Calcium utilized/Calcium ingested * 100 |
| CARE | Calcium retained | Calcium retained/Calcium ingested * 100 |
| CARU | Calcium retention to utilization ratio | Ratio of Calcium retained (Utilized - Transferred to Egg) to Calcium utilized (ingest - excreted) |
| CATR | Calcium transfer | Per cent of calcium transferred to the egg, Calcium in egg/Calcium utilized x 100 |
| CATU | Calcium transfer to utilization ratio | Per cent of calcium transferred to the egg in relation to calcium utilized. |
| CAUP | Calcium Uptake | |
| CCCL | Coccolith formation | One of the small, interlocking calcite plates covering members of the Coccolithophorida (unicellular, biflagellate, golden brown algae). |
| CDIN | Cardiac index | the heart output per unit of time over body surface, usually expressed in terms of liters per minute per square meter |
| CDOP | Cardiac output | A measurement of the blood flow through the heart to the systemic (and pulmonary) circulation. Cardiac output is expressed as volume of blood per unit time or litres/minute (Graylab on-line medical dictionary). |
| CDUP | Cadmium Uptake | |
| CFIX | Carbon Fixation | |
| CFLW | Coronary flow | The amount of blood flowing through the coronary artery. |
| CLRC | Caloric content | The energy derived from food is described by its caloric content. |
| CO2A | Carbon dioxide assimilation | Assimilation of carbon dioxide into an organism or tissue. |
| CO2T | Carbon Dioxide Tension, Partial Pressure of Carbon Dioxide, PCO2 | |
| COLD | Cold Hardiness | |

| PHY PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| COUP | Cobalt uptake | Amount of cobalt taken in by an organism or an organism's tissues. |
| CREX | Chromium excretion | Chromium excreted in the urine by an organism. |
| CRUP | Chromium uptake | Amount of chromium taken in by an organism or an organism's tissues. |
| CTIM | Clotting Time | |
| CUUP | Copper Uptake | |
| DFIX | Dark Fixation | No definition provided |
| DORB | Dormancy Break | |
| DORI | Dormancy Induction | |
| NRGA | Energy Assimilation | |
| ECPT | Energy charge potential | |
| ECYC | Estrous cycle | The correlated phenomena of the endocrine and generative systems of a female mammal from the beginning of one period of estrus to the beginning of the next (MW online). |
| EECG | Electroencephalogram | |
| EEUR | Endogenous Excreted Urea | |
| ENST | Encystment | The process of forming or becoming enclosed in a cyst or capsule |
| ETSA | Electron Transfer System Activity | |
| EXCR | Excretion Rate | |
| FDCV | Food Conversion Efficiency | |
| FEPP | Fecal production | |
| FEUP | Iron Uptake | |
| FLUX | Rate of Movement of Ions Across Membranes | |
| GAEX | Glycolic acid excretion | Excretion of glycolic acid, which often serves as a basic component of the extracellular compounds of microalgae and is also the main substrate of photorespiration. |

| PHY PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| GFRT | Glomerular Filtration Rate | |
| GPHY | Physiology, General | Currently an AQUIRE ONLY code. Change in the organic processes or functions of a plant or an organism. Examples of effects in this category include caloric content, cough frequency, granule or concretion formation, heartbeat, membrane permeability, metabolic stress, osmoregulation, , urine frequency, ventilatory rate.. Used when more than one measurement is coded for an AQUIRE record. |
| GRAU | Granule/Grain Creation | |
| GSTF | Gas Transfer | |
| HGUP | Mercury uptake | Amount of mercury taken in by an organism or an organism's tissues. |
| HPRR | Heat production rate | |
| HTDP | Heart Double Product | Heart rate * cardiac output. |
| HTRT | Heart Rate | |
| HYDR | Hydration | The incorporation of molecular water into a complex molecule with the molecules or units of another species. |
| <IOUP> | Ion Uptake | |
| IUPT | Iodine Uptake | Amount of iodine taken in by an organism or an organism's tissues. (per Cobalt uptake in SOP). |
| IRRI | Irritation | |
| IVCD | Intraventricular conduction defects | Nonspecific intraventricular conduction defects are diagnosed when the QRS is modestly prolonged (< 120 msec) and the QRS pattern and axis are not typical of a hemiblock. The conduction delay is considered to occur beyond the Purkinje's myocardial gates and arises from slow cell-to-cell conduction. The phenomenon is common in patients with acute MI. No treatment is indicated. |
| KUPT | Potassium Uptake | |
| LDPX | Lipid Peroxidation | |
| MBCR | Metallothionein Binding Capacity Ratio | The ratio of Co to Co-binding capacity of metallothionein (MT) in the liver, kidney, and small intestine. (from paper) The ratio of unbound metal to metal binding capacity of metallothionein within an organism or plant. |
| MCCN | Microorganism Cenosis | A group of organisms in a self-sufficient community naturally occupying a small area with a uniform environment throughout. |

| PHY PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| MCUS | Mucus Production | |
| MGUP | Magnesium Uptake | |
| MNTL | Manganese translocation | The ability of an organism to move manganese from one location to another. |
| MNUP | Manganese Uptake | |
| MYCO | Mycorrhizal Colonization | |
| NAST | Nastic Movements | Movement of a flat plant part, oriented relative to the plant body and produced by diffuse stimuli causing disproportionate growth or increased turgor pressure in the tissues of one surface. |
| NAUP | Sodium uptake | The ability of an organism to remove sodium from a substrate and take sodium into its body. |
| NFIX | Nitrogen Fixation | Change in ability of plants to fix nitrogen. |
| NIUP | Nickel Uptake | |
| NMYC | Non-mycorrhizal colonization | |
| NPRA | Net Photosynthetic Rate | |
| NRGF | Metabolic efficiency | |
| NRGI | Energy intake | |
| NRGM | Metabolized energy | |
| NRGX | Energy excreted | |
| NRSP | Neuroresponse | |
| NRUP | Neutral Red Uptake | |
| NTSL | Nitrogen translocation | The ability of an organism to move nitrogen from one location to another. |
| NUPT | Nitrogen Uptake | |
| OCCP | Oxygen Carrying Capacity | |
| OSMO | Osmolality | The osmolality of an ideal solution of a nondissociating substance that exerts the same osmotic pressure as the solution being considered. |

| PHY PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| OXYG | Oxygen Consumption | Quantifiable change in oxygen uptake by the test organism; for plants see PSE (photosynthesis). |
| OXYT | Oxygen Tension, Partial Pressure of Oxygen Dioxide, Po ₂ | |
| PBUP | Lead Uptake | |
| PERA | Protein Efficiency Ratio | |
| PERM | Permeability, tissue, membrane | The ability of a membrane or other material to permit a substance to pass through it. |
| PEXC | Phosphorus excretion | Phosphorus excreted by organism |
| PIGM | Pigmentation | Quantitative (ie., compared to the control) change in the pigment, e.g. melanization. Does not include chlorophyll (see CLR). If pigment levels are reported code in BCM. |
| PNUT | Phosphorus not excreted | Phosphorus utilized/Calcium ingested * 100 |
| PPUP | Phosphate uptake | The ability of an organism to remove phosphate from a substrate and take phosphate into its body. |
| PRET | Phosphorus retained | Phosphorus retained/Calcium ingested * 100 |
| PRIN | PR Intervals | |
| PRSY | Protein Synthesis | |
| PRUT | Phosphorus retention to utilization ratio | Ratio of Phosphorus retained (Utilized - Transferred to Egg) to Phosphorus utilized (ingested - excreted) |
| PSII | Photosystem II (PSII) Electron Transport Activity | |
| PSSR | Pressure | The act of pressing, or the condition of being pressed; compression; a squeezing; a crushing. |
| PSYN | Photosynthesis | Change in plant productivity indicated by change in ¹⁴ C or CO ₂ uptake or oxygen production. |
| PTRN | Phosphorus transfer | Per cent of phosphorus transferred to the egg, Phosphorus in egg/Phosphorus utilized x 100 |

| PHY PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| PTUC | Protein Utilization Coefficient | |
| PTUT | Phosphorus transfer to utilization ratio | Per cent of phosphorus transferred to the egg in relation to phosphorus utilized. |
| PUPT | Phosphorus Uptake | |
| QRSV | Decreased QRS voltage | QRS Complex = The deflections in an electrocardiographic tracing and represent ventricular activity of the heart. |
| RBCD | Relative bradycardia | bradycardia = slow heart rate. |
| RCRA | Renal Clearance Ratio | |
| RESP | Respiration, O2 Production, CO2 Production | |
| RESQ | Respiration Quotient | |
| RPRT | Respiratory Rate | |
| SBNF | Swim bladder inflation | The ability for inflation of the swim bladder, a gas filled cavity found in the body cavity of most bony fishes. |
| SCGR | Scope for Growth | SFG= (energy consumed * assimilation efficiency) - energy lost through respiration |
| SENE | Senescence | The study of the biological changes related to aging. |
| SENI | Senescence Induced/Accelerated | |
| SENR | Senescence Retarded | |
| SEUP | Selenium Uptake | |
| SOXA | Sulfide oxidation activity | |
| SOXG | Superoxide Generation | |

| PHY PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| SRLO | Spectral Reflectance/Shift to Longer Wavelengths | |
| SRSH | Spectral Reflectance/Shift to Shorter Wavelengths | |
| STCG | S-T changes | Related to EKG, S-T Segment. The line between the end of the S wave and the beginning of the T wave. |
| STOC | Stomatal Conductance | A plant property related to the ease with which water vapor escapes from plant leaves through small pores in the leaves know as stomata (http://www.co2science.org/dictionary/define_s.htm). |
| STOM | Stomatal Aperture | |
| STVL | Stroke volume | the total volume of blood pumped by the heart in a single beat |
| STWK | Stroke Work | The work done by the ventricle to eject a volume of blood into the aorta (http://www.oucom.ohiou.edu/CVPhysiology/CF019.htm). |
| SUPT | Sulfur uptake | A nonmetallic element that occurs either free or combined especially in sulfides and sulfates, is a constituent of proteins, exists in several allotropic forms including yellow orthorhombic crystals, resembles oxygen chemically but is less active and more acidic, and is used especially in the chemical and paper industries, in rubber vulcanization, and in medicine for treating skin diseases |
| SWEL | Swelling | |
| SYPS | Systolic Pressure | The pressure exerted on the walls of the arteries during the contraction phase of the heart. Considered abnormally elevated if consistently over 150 mmHg. Systolic blood pressure varies with age, sex, size and relative condition (Graylab on-line medical dictionary). |
| TEUR | Total Excreted Urea | |
| TEXT | Texture Change | |
| THBR | Thyroid Hormone Binding Ratio | Recommended nomenclature for T3 Uptake test. A ratio of the solid matrix uptake and the serum uptake (http://www.abbottdiagnostics.com/glossary/glossary_t.htm). |
| THRG | Thermoregulation | |
| TRAN | Transpiration | The passage of a gas or liquid (in the form of vapor) through the skin, a membrane, or other tissue. |

| PHY PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| VENT | Ventilation, Opercular Movements, Undulatory Movements | |
| VMRS | Vasomotor response | Vasomotor = Pertaining to the regulation of the constriction or expansion of blood vessels. |
| WTUP | Water uptake | |
| WILT | Wilt | |
| ZNUP | Zinc Uptake | |

| POP POPULATION GROUP | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| POP POPULATION EFFECT | | |
| Measurement Code | Measurement Name | Measurement Definition |
| ABND | Abundance (Number of Organisms/Area; Density) | Number of individuals of a taxon per unit area equivalent to density. Comparison to controls; not related to time. Use for coding efficacy of removal of lice from fish. |
| BMAS | Biomass; | Includes Harvest Yield, Fruit or Seed Yield, Mass of Organism, Mass of Population. |
| CHLA | Chlorophyll A Content | Pigment found in photosynthetic cells; occurs in all organisms exhibiting aerobic photosynthesis. |
| CHLO | Chlorophyll Content | Pigment found in photosynthetic cells. Measurable change in chlorophyll content including chlorophyll content, chlorosis. |
| CVER | Cover, Canopy | |
| DBLT | Population doubling time | The time (usually reported in years) that it takes a population to double its present size. |
| DRFT | Drift | Change in the number of larval aquatic insects to travel a given distance in a stream. |
| DVRS | Diversity, Evenness | Change in number of species in a given area or index of species diversity (e.g. species richness, evenness). |
| EBCN | Effective Body Concentration | The body residue of a chemical that is associated with an effect. |
| GENT | Generation Time | |

| POP POPULATION EFFECT | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| GPOP | Population Changes, General | Used when more than one measurement is coded for an AQUIRE record. |
| INDX | Index to Population Size; Count, Number, Abundance | |
| IRIN | Intrinsic Rate of Increase | |
| LAGT | Lagtime | |
| LCYC | Lifecycle | Total time taken by adults to produce new adults |
| NCHG | Population Change (Change in N/Change in Time) | |
| PBMS | Biomass or Weight of Entire Population | |
| PBRA | Biomass Turnover Ratio (Population/Biomass) | A measure that depends directly on growth and reproduction and indirectly on fertility through the rate of increase |
| PCCP | Population Carrying Capacity | Change in the carrying capacity of the population. |
| PGRT | Population Growth Rate | Rate of growth. Equivalent to intrinsic rate of increase and maximum possible rate of growth for species populations and colonies. Calculated by relating biomass or abundance to time. Life table data, germination rates are also included. |
| PRPE | Predator/Prey Dynamics | |
| RCLN | Colonization Rate | Change in ability to colonize an uninhibited substrate under toxicant stress. |
| RCPR | Recapture Ratio | Measure of size of an animal population; used to estimate the population size of a single species of highly mobile animals |
| SEXR | Sex Ratio | |
| STTL | Settling | |
| SURF | Surface Area | |
| THCH | Thatch accumulation | |
| TRAP | Trappability | |

| POP POPULATION EFFECT | | |
|-----------------------|--------|--|
| WGHT | Weight | |

| REP REPRODUCTION GROUP | | |
|------------------------|--|--|
|------------------------|--|--|

| REP REPRODUCTIVE EFFECT | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Measurement Code | Measurement Name | Measurement Definition |
| <ABNM> | Abnormal | DO not code REP ABNM. ABNM should be coded under MPH (when adult body structures are changing) or DVP (when embryo or juveniles are becoming abnormal throughout different lifestages) |
| ABRT | Abort | |
| <BMAS> | Biomass; | Includes Harvest Yield, Fruit or Seed Yield, Mass of Organism, Mass of Population.. |
| BNDG | Pair Bonding Nesting Behavior | |
| CLLT | Clutch length | Number of days in a row on which a hen lays an egg is referred to as the clutch length. |
| CLUB | Clubbing (Hydra Reproduction) | |
| COUR | Courtship Behavior | |
| CYNG | Care of Young, Nest Attentiveness | |
| EBCN | Effective Body Concentration | The body residue of a chemical that is associated with an effect. |
| EGPN | Eggs per Nest | |
| FCND | Fecundity | The innate potential reproductive capacity of the individual organism, as denoted by its ability to form and separate from the body the mature germ cells. |
| FERT | Fertile, Fertility | Fertility - The capacity to conceive or induce conception. |
| FERZ | Fertilization | The physiochemical processes involved in the union of the male and female gametes to form the zygote. |
| FTCC | Fertile cocoons | |
| FLOR | Floral Induction | |

| REP REPRODUCTIVE EFFECT | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| FRMS | Frames, Bees | |
| FRUH | Percent Fruit Harvested | |
| GCCT | Germ cell count | Number of sperm or eggs in the gonad or sample |
| GERM | Germination | The beginning or the process of development of a spore or seed. |
| GMET | Gamete production | Creation of a sex cell, egg, or sperm. |
| GIDX | Gestation Index | |
| GMEN | Germination Energy | $GE = [(n1-n0)/t1 + (n2-n1)/t2 + (n3-n2)/t3 + \dots (ni-ni-1)/ti] * 100/R = 0/0$ <p>n1, n2, n3...ni = Cumulative germination counts on consecutive days t1, t2, t3...ti = numbers of days after beginning of test R = constant obtained by dividing 100 (which is a perfect germination percentage value for any species) by number of days on which first germination evaluations were made under international rules</p> |
| GREP | Reproduction, General | Change in male and/or female reproductive ability; fertilization and fertilization rate; vegetation reproductive processes. Used when more than one measurement is coded for an ACQUIRE record. |
| GSTT | Gestation Time | Gestation period = The period in mammals from fertilization to birth |
| HDEP | Hen-day egg production | number of eggs produced / number of live hens x 100 |
| IFCC | Infertile cocoons | |
| INFL | Inflorescence | |
| INFT | Infertile | |
| LACG | Lactating | |
| MOTL | Motility | Sperm motility |
| MSPW | Mean spawns per female | The mean number of times a female has spawned. |
| NANT | Nests Abandoned | |
| NCLU | Corpus Lutea, Number of | |
| NDAY | Number of Days Between Eggs Laid | |
| NEGI | Number of Eggs Incubated | |

| REP REPRODUCTIVE EFFECT | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| NINC | Number of Nests Incubated | |
| NOIM | Number of implantations | The number of embryos that attached to the maternal uterine wall (Webster's on-line). |
| NOPN | Number of Organisms per Nest | |
| NPOD | Number of Pods | |
| NREP | Non-reproducing organisms | Barren plants or organisms |
| NSNT | Successful Nests | |
| NSPN | Number Spawning | |
| NSTS | Number of Active Nests | |
| NSTI | Nest Initiation | |
| NSTS | Number of Nests Produced | |
| NTSZ | Nest Size | |
| NUNT | Unsuccessful Nests | |
| OBRD | Open Brood | |
| OEGP | Onset of Egg Production | |
| OOCY | Fully Developed Oocytes | |
| OVRT | Ovulation Rate | |
| PILS | Post-implantation loss | The loss of implanted embryos. This is calculated by determining the ratio of dead to total implants from the treated group compared to the ratio of dead to total implants from the control group. |
| PIPD | Pipped | |
| PLBR | Pairs with Litter or Brood | |

| REP REPRODUCTIVE EFFECT | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| PREG | Pregnant, paris or gravid | Containing unborn young within the body , distended with or full of eggs |
| PRFM | Pregnant Females in a Population | |
| PROG | Progeny | Includes Counts, Numbers, Clutch, Litter or Brood Size, Progeny Produced Within a Specified Time Period, Numbers of Progeny per Parent Organism. |
| PRPL | Preimplantation loss | Loss of an embryo before uterine implantation (Webster's on-line). |
| PRTH | Parthenocarp | Production of fruit without fertilization. |
| PSTG | Stage of Pregnancy | |
| RBEH | Reproductive Behavior Changes | |
| RPRD | Reproductive Capacity | |
| RSEM | Resorbed Embryos | |
| RSUC | Reproductive Success (General) | |
| SBRD | Sealed Brood | |
| SDIX | Seed Index | Grams per 100 seeds (definition from paper). |
| SEED | Seed Number | |
| SPCL | Sperm Cell Counts | |
| SPRD | Sporophyte Production | |
| SSET | Seed Set (No. Seeds/No. Florets) | |
| STRL | Sterility | The inability to reproduce because of congenital or acquired reproductive system disorders involving lack of gamete production or production of abnormal gametes. |
| T50P | Time to 50% production | number of days to achieve 50% egg production. |

| REP REPRODUCTIVE EFFECT | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| TFPG | Time to first progeny | number of days to produce first litter. |
| TPRG | Time to pregnancy/gravidity | Time from mating to first gravidity |
| <TPRD> | Total Production | |
| TSPN | Time to Spawn | |
| TTPR | Time to peak reproduction | The time it take for adults to reach peak reproductive output. |
| TUPR | Tuber production | Tuber = The enlarged end of a rhizome in which food accumulates, as in potato. |
| VEGR | Vegetative Reproduction | |
| VIAB | Viable Offspring or Seed | |
| AEG AVIAN EGG EFFECT | | |
| Measurement Code | Measurement Name | Measurement Definition |
| CRAK | Cracking | |
| ESIN | Eggshell Index | |
| FERT | Fertile, Fertility | The quality or state of being fertile. (Webster's) Use this effect-measurement pair when the fertility of avian eggs is studied. |
| LGTH | Length | |
| QUAL | Quality | |
| SHLL | Shell, Percent | |
| SIZE | Size | The physical magnitude, extent, or bulk : relative or proportionate dimensions . |
| SOFT | Softness | |
| STGH | Strength | The quality or state of being strong, power to resist force. |
| THIK | Thickness | Having or being of relatively great depth or extent from one surface to its opposite .. |
| VIAB | Viable | |

| AEG AVIAN EGG EFFECT | | |
|----------------------|---------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| VOLU | Volume | The amount of space occupied by a three-dimensional object as measured in cubic units (as quarts or liters) : cubic capacity |
| WDTH | Width | The horizontal measurement taken at right angles to the length . |
| WGHT | Weight | The heaviness of an object. |
| YOLK | Yolk, Percent | |

| SYS ECOSYSTEM GROUP | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| PRS SYSTEM PROCESSES EFFECT | | |
| Measurement Code | Measurement Name | Measurement Definition |
| BGCM | Biogeochemical | Changes in whole system biogeochemical processes, e.g. sulfate reduction, denitrification, methanogenesis, nitrification, ammonification, net N or P removal. |
| CMIN | Carbon Mineralization | |
| CO2G | CO ₂ Generation | Carbon dioxide generation in a soil/litter microcosm system. |
| CO2P | CO ₂ Evolution | |
| DCMP | Decomposition | Change in rate of degradation of plant material. |
| GPPR | Gross Primary Productivity/Respiration | Change in ratio of system-level gross primary productivity to respiration. |
| GPRS | System processes, General | General code for ACQUIRE. |
| NITR | Nitrification | |
| NMIN | Net Mineralization | |
| OUPT | Oxygen uptake | Oxygen uptake in a soil/litter microcosm system. |
| PPRO | Primary Productivity | |
| SPRO | Secondary Productivity | Change in production of consumer level organisms (e.g. macroinvertebrates). |

| PRS SYSTEM PROCESSES EFFECT | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| SRES | System Respiration | Change in rate of oxygen uptake by entire ecosystem, as opposed to individual or groups of organisms. |
| TROP | Efficiency of Trophic Transfer Between Different Levels in the Food Chain; Assimilation Efficiency | Change in efficiency of trophic transfers between different levels in the food chain, e.g. between primary producers and grazers. |

| NOC No GROUP CODE |
|-------------------|
|-------------------|

| NOC No GROUP CODE EFFECT | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Measurement Code | Measurement Name | Measurement Definition |
| | | |
| MULT | Multiple Effects Reported as One Result | Change in more than one effect when data were reported as one result; this code is used with reservation. The use must be verified through consultation with at least one other reviewer to ensure that the effects can not be reported individually. |
| <NONE> | None | |
| NRNR | Endpoint Reported Without a Specific Effect | The author reported an endpoint, but not a specific effect.. This code is used with reservation. The use must be verified through consultation with at least one other reviewer to ensure that there are no effect reported. |
| ~XXX [This is an EFFECT code- NOT A MEASURENT CODE] | Delayed Effect | Currently an ACQUIRE ONLY code. An effect (xxx) reported after the organisms are transferred to toxicant-free test chambers. A specific exception is clearance prior to tissue analysis; e.g., "after the exposure the organisms were placed in clean water for 10 hours to allow the organism to clear the stomach contents". This type of clearance is distinguished from depuration and is not coded as a delayed effect (see also page 4.C-10). Refer to Section 4.C-5. <u>Test Result Parameters</u> in the guidelines for additional information regarding coding of delayed effects. |

Appendix T. Endpoint Codes and Definitions

| ECOTOX ENDPOINTS | | |
|--------------------|--------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| DATABASE USAGE | ENDPOINT | DEFINITION |
| TERRETOX | ATCN | Asymptotic threshold concentration: The concentration of a chemical at which some percentage of a population of test organisms is in a state of approximate homeostasis for some prolonged period of time. |
| TERRETOX | BAF | Bioaccumulation factor: A value that is the “ratio of the concentration of a chemical in the organism to that in the medium (usually water). Bioaccumulation refers to both uptake of dissolved chemicals from water (bioconcentration) and uptake from ingested food and sediment residues.” (Casarett et.al. 1986) For TERRETOX, use BAF to reflect concentration/ accumulation in tissues regardless of whether the author addresses the ratio as BAF or BCF. The use of a BCF code in the TERRETOX database will require prior approval. |
| AQUIRE | BCF | Bioconcentration factor: A term describing the degree to which a chemical can be concentrated in the tissues of an organism in the <i>aquatic environment</i> as a result of exposure to waterborne chemical at steady state during uptake phase. The BCF is a value which is equal to the concentration of a chemical in one or more tissues of the exposed aquatic organism divided by the average exposure water concentration of a chemical in the test. (Rand 1995) Use BCF only when reported by author for water exposures ie., AQUIRE; if BCF reported for terrestrial organisms/plants code as BAF. |
| AQUIRE | BCFD | Bioconcentration factor calculated using dry weight tissue concentration |
| TERRETOX AQUIRE | ECxx | Effective concentration for xx% of tested organisms. |
| TERRETOX AQUIRE | EC100 | Effective concentration to 100% of test organisms |
| AQUIRE | EDxx | Effective dose for xx% of tested organisms |
| AQUIRE | ETxx | Effective time response to xx% of organisms. |

| ECOTOX ENDPOINTS | | |
|--------------------|----------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| DATABASE USAGE | ENDPOINT | DEFINITION |
| TERRETOX AQUIRE | ICxx | Inhibition concentration to xx% of organisms. |
| TERRETOX AQUIRE | LCxx | Lethal concentration to xx% of test animals. |
| TERRETOX AQUIRE | LDxx | Lethal dose to xx% of test animals |
| AQUIRE | LETC | Lethal Threshold Concentration: Toxicity curve asymptotic concentration indicating an incipient LC50 value. Acute lethal action has essentially ceased. |
| AQUIRE | LOEC | Lowest observable effect concentration |
| TERRETOX | LOEL | Lowest-observable-effect-level: lowest dose (concentration) producing effects that were significantly different (as reported by authors) from responses of controls (LOEAL/LOEC) |
| TERRETOX AQUIRE | LTxx | Lethal time, median: time required for xx% of a population to die from a given dose; also reported as "STxx" - survival time for xx% of a population |
| TERRETOX AQUIRE | MATC | Maximum Acceptable Toxicant Concentration: Hypothetical threshold concentration that is the geometric mean between the NOEC and LOEC concentration. The term Chronic Value (ChV) is encoded as MATC. Refer to companion endpoint note under LOEC definition |
| TERRETOX | NOEL | No-observable-effect-level: highest dose (concentration) producing effects not significantly different from responses of controls according to author's reported statistical test (NOEAL/NOEC) |
| TERRETOX AQUIRE | NR | Not reported |
| AQUIRE | NR-LETH | 100% mortality or 0% survival of organisms |

| ECOTOX ENDPOINTS | | |
|-------------------|----------|--------------------------------------------|
| DATABASE USAGE | ENDPOINT | DEFINITION |
| AQUIRE | NR-ZERO | 0% mortality or 100% survival of organisms |

Appendix U. Response Site Codes

| CODE | Site Name | Site Definition/Notes |
|----------|----------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| A | | |
| AB | Aboveground Portion, Plant | |
| ABD | Abdomen | 1. The portion of the vertebrate body between the thorax and the pelvis or the cavity of this part of the body. 2. The elongate region posterior to the thorax in arthropods. |
| AD | Adipose Tissue | A type of connective tissue specialized for lipid storage. |
| AF | Amniotic Fluid | A substance that fills the amnion to protect the embryo from dessication and shock. |
| AG | Accessory Gland | A mass of glandular tissue separate from the main body of a gland. A gland associated with the male reproductive organs in insects. |
| AL | Albumen | Egg white |
| AM | Adductor Muscle | Any muscle that draws a part of the body toward the median axis. |
| ANG | Antennal Gland | (Green gland) An excretory organ in the cephalon of adult crustaceans |
| AP | Appendages | Any subordinate or nonessential structure associated with a major body part. Any jointed, peripheral extension, especially limbs, or arthropod and vertebrate bodies. |
| AR | Adrenal Gland | An endocrine organ located close to the kidneys of vertebrates and consisting of two morphologically distinct components, the cortex and medulla. |
| ART | Artery | A vascular tube that carries blood away from the heart. |

| CODE | Site Name | Site Definition/Notes |
|----------|--------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| AS | Air Sac | One of large, thin-walled structures associated with the tracheal system of some insects. In birds, any of the small vesicles that are connected with the respiratory system and located in bones and muscles to increase buoyancy. |
| AT | Alimentary Tract | Pertaining to the organs of digestion |
| ATH | Abdomen and thorax | Sample consists of abdomen and thorax tissue. |
| AX | Axons | The process or nerve fiber of a neuron that carries the unidirectional nerve impulse away from the cell body. |
| B | | |
| BB | Bulb | |
| BC | Buccal mass | |
| BD | Bud | An embryonic shoot containing the growing stem tip surrounded by young leaves or flowers or both and frequently enclosed by bud scales. |
| BDW | Body wall | Consists of the layers of tissue, including skin, connective tissue, and hypaxial muscle, which surround and contain the internal structures of the body |
| BI | Bile | An alkaline fluid secreted by the liver and delivered to the duodenum to aid in the emulsification, digestion, and absorption of fats. |
| BIL | Bill | |
| BL | Blood | A fluid connective tissue consisting of the plasma and cells that circulate in the blood vessels. |
| BLC | Blood cells | an erythrocyte (red blood cell) or leukocyte (white blood cell) |
| BM | Bone Marrow | A vascular modified connective tissue occurring in the long bones and certain flat bones of vertebrates. |
| BO | Bone | One of the parts constituting a vertebrate skeleton. |
| BOD | Body use WO | |
| BOL | Bolls | A pod or capsule, as of cotton and flax. |
| BR | Brain | The portion of the vertebrate central nervous system enclosed in the skull. |
| BRN | Branches | |
| BT | Breast | |

| CODE | Site Name | Site Definition/Notes |
|----------|---------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| BU | Bursa | A simple sac or cavity with smooth walls containing a clear, slightly sickly fluid and interposed between two moving surfaces of the body to reduce friction. |
| BV | Blood Vessel | A tubular channel for blood transport. |
| BW | Bee's Wax | Yellow to grayish-brown solid wax obtained from bee honeycombs by boiling and straining.. |
| BY | Byssus | |
| C | | |
| CA | Cartilage | A specialized connective tissue which is bluish, translucent, and hard but yielding. |
| CAE | Caecum | The blind end of a cavity, duct, or tube, especially the sac at the beginning of the large intestine. |
| CAN | Canopy | The uppermost spreading branchy layer of a forest. |
| CAP | Cap, Mushroom | The convex, concave, or flattened spore-bearing structure of some basidiomycetes that is attached superiorly to the stem and typically is expanded with gills or pores on the underside - called also pileus. |
| CB | Cob | 1 : the axis on which the kernels of Indian corn are arranged. 2 : an ear of Indian corn . |
| CBH | Cerebral hemisphere | The two halves of the cerebrum, the largest part of the brain. |
| CBM | Cerebrum | an enlarged anterior or upper part of the brain; especially : the expanded anterior portion of the brain that in higher mammals overlies the rest of the brain, consists of cerebral hemispheres and connecting structures, and is considered to be the seat of conscious mental processes |
| CC | Cocoon | A protective case formed by the larvae of many insects, in which they pass the pupa stage. |
| CE | Coelomic fluid | |
| CEL | Cell | The microscopic functional and structural unit of all living organisms. |
| CG | Cloacal gland | Any of the sweat glands in the cloaca of lower invertebrates, as snakes or amphibians. |
| CRG | Cerebral ganglion | |

| CODE | Site Name | Site Definition/Notes |
|--------|---------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| CH | Spinal Cord, | The cordlike posterior portion of the central nervous system contained within the spinal canal of the vertebral column of all vertebrates. |
| CIL | Cilia | Relatively short, centriole-based, hairlike processes on certain anatomical cells and motile organisms. |
| CL | Claw | |
| CLM | Coelomocytes | A corpuscle, including amebocytes and eleocytes, in the coelom of certain animals, especially annelids. |
| CLN | Colon | the part of the large intestine that extends from the cecum to the rectum |
| CM | Crown to Rump | |
| CN | Cotyledon | The first leaf of the embryo of seed plants. |
| CO | Collagen | A fibrous protein found in all multicellular animals, especially in connective tissue. |
| COL | Coleoptile | The first leaf of a monocotyledon seedling. |
| COR | Corm | A short, erect, fleshy underground stem, usually broader than high and covered with membrane scales. |
| CP | Capat | |
| CPS | Carpus | The joint, or the region of the joint, between the hand and the arm. The wrist. |
| to CRP | | |
| CR | Crop | 1) A plant or animal grown for its commercial value. 2) A distensible sacculus diverticulum near the lower end of the esophagus of birds which serves to hold and soften food before passage into the stomach. |
| CRB | Cerebellum | Part of the vertebrate hindbrain, concerned primarily with somatic motor function, the control of muscle tone and the maintenance of balance. |
| CRP | Carapace | A dorsolateral, chitinous case covering the cephalothorax of many arthropods. |
| CS | Chromosome | Any of the complex, threadlike structures seen in animal and plant nuclei during karyokinesis which carry the linearly arranged genetic material. |
| CT | Cephalothorax | the body division comprising the united head and thorax of arachnids and higher crustaceans |

| CODE | Site Name | Site Definition/Notes |
|----------|--------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| CTE | Ctenidium | The comb or featherlike respiratory apparatus of certain mollusks or a row of spines on the head or thorax of some fleas (MHSD) |
| CU | Culture Cells | |
| CUT | Cuticle | A layer of more or less solid substance which covers the free surface of an epithelial cell. |
| CV | Caudal Vertebra | Any of the small bones of the vertebral column that support the tail in vertebrates. |
| CX | Caudex | The main axis of a plant, including stem and roots. |
| CY | Cytosol | The fluid portion of the cytoplasm, that is, the cytoplasm exclusive of organelles and membranes. |
| CYT | Cytoplasm | the organized complex of inorganic and organic substances external to the nuclear membrane of a cell and including the cytosol and membrane-bound organelles (as mitochondria or chloroplasts) |
| D | | |
| DG | Digestive Gland | Any structure that secretes digestive enzymes. |
| DN | Diencephalon | In vertebrate CNS the most rostral part of the brainstem, consisting of the thalamus, hypothalamus, subthalamus and epithalamus. It is a key relay zone for transmitting information about sensation and movement and also contains (in the hypothalamus) important control mechanisms for homeostatic integration. |
| DT | Digestive Tract | The alimentary canal. |
| E | | |
| EA | Ear (Corn or Rice) | |
| EAL | Ear leaf (Corn) | |
| EC | Excreta | Excretion products; waste materials excreted by the body. |
| EG | Egg | Ova |
| EL | Elytrom | |
| EM | Embryo | 1) In animals, those derivatives of the fertilized ovum that eventually become the offspring during their period of most rapid development. 2) In plants, the element of the seed that develops into a new individual. |

| CODE | Site Name | Site Definition/Notes |
|----------|-----------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| EMS | Embryonic shoot cells | |
| EN | Entrails | |
| EP | Endoplasmic Reticulum | A vacuolar system of the cytoplasm in differentiated cells that functions in protein synthesis and sequestration. |
| EPD | Epididymis | a system of ductules emerging posteriorly from the testis that holds sperm during maturation and that forms a tangled mass before uniting into a single coiled duct which is continuous with the vas deferens |
| ER | Erythrocyte | Red blood cell. |
| ES | Esophagus | The tubular portion of the alimentary canal interposed between the pharynx and the stomach. |
| ET | Edible Tissue | |
| EU | Egg Cuticle | |
| EV | Exuviae | |
| EX | Exoskeleton | The external supportive covering of certain invertebrates, such as arthropods. |
| EY | Eye | |
| EZ | Enzyme | Any of a group of catalytic proteins that are produced by living cells and that mediate and promote the chemical processes of life without themselves being altered or destroyed. |
| F | | |
| F1 | F1 Generation | the immediate offspring of a parent generation |
| FB | Frontal Bone | Of or pertaining to the forehead or the anterior part of the roof of the brain case; as, the frontal bones. |
| FC | Feces | The waste material eliminated by the gastrointestinal tract. |
| FD | Frond | The leaf of a palm or fern. |
| FE | Feathers | |
| FG | Foregut | the anterior part of the alimentary canal of a vertebrate embryo that develops into the pharynx, esophagus, stomach, and extreme anterior part of the intestine |
| FI | Fin | A paddle-shape appendage on fish and other aquatic animals that is used for propulsion, balance, and guidance. |
| FL | Fillet | A boneless slice of meat or fish. |

| CODE | Site Name | Site Definition/Notes |
|----------|------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| FLB | Flower Bud | |
| FLW | Flower/ Inflorescence | |
| FM | Femur | The proximal bone of the hind or lower limb in vertebrates. |
| FO | Foot | |
| FOD | Fodder | |
| FOL | Foliage | The aggregate of leaves of one or more plants.(MW on-line) |
| FOR | Forage | A vegetable food for domestic animals. |
| FP | Fatpad | |
| FR | Fruit | A fully matured plant ovary with or without other floral or shoot parts united with it at maturity. |
| G | | |
| GB | Gall Bladder | A hollow, muscular organ in vertebrates which receives dilute bile from the liver, concentrates it, and discharges it into the duodenum. |
| GF | Green forage | |
| GG | Green Gland | (antennal gland) An excretory organ in the cephalon of adult crustaceans |
| GI | Gills | The respiratory organ of water-breathing animals. (Also branchia) |
| GC | Gland Complex | |
| GL | Ganglion | A mass of nerve tissue containing nerve cells external to the brain or spinal cord. |
| GMT | Germ tube | |
| GO | Gonads | A primary sex gland; an ovary or a testis. |
| GOL | Golgi Apparatus | A cellular organelle that is part of the cytoplasmic membrane system; it is composed of regions of stacked cisternae and it functions in secretory processes. |
| GP | Gills+Palps | |
| GR | Grain | |
| GS | Germinated seed | |
| GT | Gastrointestinal Tract | The stomach and intestine. |

| CODE | Site Name | Site Definition/Notes |
|----------|------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| GU | Gut | The intestine. The embryonic, digestive tube. |
| GZ | Gizzard | The muscular portion of the stomach of most birds where food is ground with the aid of ingested pebbles. |
| H | | |
| HA | Hair | A threadlike outgrowth of the epidermis of animals. |
| HAY | Hay | Hay |
| HC | Hypocotyl callus cells | |
| HD | Head | |
| HE | Heart | |
| HK | Heart and Kidneys | Sample consists of heart and kidney tissue. |
| HKG | Husk and grain | |
| HL | Hemolymph | The circulating fluid of the open circulatory systems of many invertebrates. |
| HM | Humerus | The proximal bone of the forelimb in vertebrates. |
| HMC | Hemocyte | A cellular element of blood, especially in invertebrates. |
| HO | Honey | The sweet, viscous secretion composed principally of levulose and dextrose that is deposited in the honeycomb by the honeybee. |
| HP | Hepatopancreas | A gland in crustaceans and certain other invertebrates that combines the digestive functions of the liver and pancreas of vertebrates. |
| HSK | Husk | |
| HTC | Heterocyst | Clear, thick-walled cell occurring at intervals along the filament of certain blue-green algae. |
| HY | Hypothalamus | The floor of the third brain ventricle; site of production of several substances that act on the adenohypophysis. |
| HYD | Hypodermis | 1. The outermost cell layer of the cortex of plants, aka exodermis. 2. The layer of cells that underlies and secretes the cuticle in arthropods and other invertebrates. |
| HYP | Hypocotyl | The portion of the embryonic plant axis below the cotyledon. |
| I | | |

| CODE | Site Name | Site Definition/Notes |
|----------|--------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| IB | Interparietal Bone | Between the parietal bones or cartilages; as, the interparietal suture. |
| IL | Ilium | The dorsal, upper, and largest one of the three bones composing either lateral half of the pelvis. |
| IN | Intestinal Tract | |
| IR | Interrenal gland | |
| IT | Internode | The interval between two nodes, as on a stem or along a nerve fiber. |
| J | | |
| JA | Jaw | Either of two bones forming the skeleton of the mouth of vertebrates. |
| JV | Juvenile | Physiologically immature or undeveloped lifestage. |
| K | | |
| KI | Kidney | Either of a pair of organs involved with the elimination of water and waste products from the body of vertebrates. |
| KR | Kernal | A whole grain or seed of a cereal plant, such as corn or barley. |
| L | | |
| LAM | Laminae | the expanded part of a foliage leaf |
| LC | Leaf chloroplast | A type of cell plastid occurring in the green parts of plants, containing chlorophyll pigments, and functioning in photosynthesis and protein synthesis. |
| LD | Lipid, Fat | One of a class of compounds which contain long-chain aliphatic hydrocarbons and their derivatives; includes waxes, fats, and derived compounds. |
| LE | Leaf /Needle | |
| LEI | Leaf Index | |
| LEN | Lens | |
| LEO | Leaf, Old | |
| LEY | Leaf, Young | |
| LG | Leg | |

| CODE | Site Name | Site Definition/Notes |
|----------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| LI | Liver | A large vascular gland in the body of vertebrates consisting of a continuous parenchymal mass covered by a capsule; secretes bile, manufactures certain blood proteins and enzymes, and removes toxins from the systemic circulation. |
| LIN | Large intestine | the more terminal division of the vertebrate intestine that is wider and shorter than the small intestine, typically divided into cecum, colon, and rectum, and concerned especially with the resorption of water and the formation of feces |
| LM | Limb | 1) An extremity or appendage used for locomotion or prehension. 2) A large primary tree branch |
| LP | Labial Palps | 1) Either of a pair of fleshy appendages on either side of the mouth of certain bivalve mollusks. 2) A jointed appendage attached to the labium of certain insects. |
| LU | Lungs | Either of the paired air-filled sacs which function as organs of respiration. |
| LV | Left ventricle | The muscular chamber of the heart which accepts blood from the left atrium and ejects it into the aorta to the systemic circulation. (http://www.graylab.ac.uk/cgi-bin/omd?left+ventricle) |
| LY | Lysosome | A specialized cell organelle surrounded by a single membrane and containing a mixture of hydrolytic (digestive) enzymes. |
| M | | |
| MA | Mantle | An enveloping layer, as the external body wall lining the shell of many invertebrates, or the external meristematic layers in a stem apex. |
| MB | Muscle+Bone | |
| MC | Microsome | A fragment of the endoplasmic reticulum. A minute granule of protoplasm. |
| ME | Meristem (apical or axillary) | Meristem - Formative plant tissue composed of undifferentiated cells capable of dividing and giving rise to other meristemic cells as well as specialized cell types. |
| MI | Midgut and Midgut Gland | The middle portion of the digestive tube in vertebrate embryos. |
| MIT | Mitochondria | Minute cytoplasmic organelles in the form of spherical granules, short rods, or long filaments found in almost all living cells. |

| CODE | Site Name | Site Definition/Notes |
|----------|-------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| MK | Milk, lactating females | |
| MM | Mammary Tissue | |
| MO | Mucous | A viscid fluid secreted by mucus glands |
| MOB | Medulla oblongata | The lowest subdivision of the brainstem, immediately adjacent to the spinal cord. Houses important cardiac and respiratory regulatory centres. |
| MOM | Mother cells, pollen | |
| MR | Membrane | A thin layer of tissue surrounding a part of the body, separating adjacent cavities, lining cavities, or connecting adjacent structures. |
| MS | Mesenteric Lymph Node | |
| MSC | Mesencephalon | The middle segment of the brain; the midbrain. |
| MT | Multiple Tissue/ Organs | AQUIRE code. Used when multiple sites are coded for one record. The individual sites are reported as a REMARK. This code will be changed to MUL at a later date. |
| MTC | Metacarpus | The part of the hand or forefoot that contains the metacarpals. |
| MU | Muscle | A tissue composed of cells containing contractile fibers; three types are smooth, cardiac, and skeletal. |
| MUL | Multiple Sites | |
| MV | Microvilli | One of the filiform processes that form a brush border on the surfaces of certain specialized cells, such as intestinal epithelium. |
| MYC | Mycellium | Mass of interwoven filamentous hyphae that forms especially the vegetative portion of the thallus of a fungus. |
| N | | |
| NB | Nasal Bone | Either of two small elongated rectangular bones that together form the bridge of the nose. |
| NC | Nerve Cord | a hollow tube that runs beneath the dorsal surface of the animal above the notochord (the principle nerve cord in the invertebrates, by contrast, is almost always located near the ventral surface) |
| ND | Nodule, root | A bulbous enlargement found on roots of legumes and certain other plants, whose formation is stimulated by symbiotic, nitrogen-fixing bacteria that colonize the roots. |

| CODE | Site Name | Site Definition/Notes |
|----------|----------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| NE | Nervous Tissue | The nerve cells and neuroglia of the nervous system. |
| NG | Nasal Gland | |
| NK | Neck | A constricted portion, such as the part connecting the head and trunk of the body. |
| NL | Needle | A slender-pointed leaf, as of the firs and other evergreens. |
| NR | Not Reported | |
| NU | Nuclei | |
| NY | Nymph | Any of various immature insects; especially : a larva of an insect with incomplete metamorphosis that differs from the adult especially in size and in its incompletely developed wings and genitalia. |
| O | | |
| OC | Oocyte | An egg before the completion of maturation |
| OD | Oviduct | A tube that serves to conduct ova from the ovary to the exterior or to an intermediate organ such as the uterus (Fallopian tube) |
| OG | Organ | A differentiated structure of an organism composed of various cells or tissues and adapted for a specific function. |
| OL | Olfactory | Pertaining to olfaction, or the sense of smell. |
| OPR | Operculum | |
| OR | Organelle | A specialized subcellular structure, such as mitochondrion, having a special function. |
| OS | Osphradium | in Littorina; an organ capable of sensing chemical changes in the environment |
| OTO | Otoliths | A calcareous concretion on the end of a sensory hair cell in the vertebrate ear and in some invertebrates. |
| OV | Ovaries | A glandular organ that produces hormones and give rise to ova in female vertebrates. |
| P | | |
| PA | Palps | Any of various sensory, usually fleshy appendages near the oral aperture of certain invertebrates. |
| PAN | Panicle | A branched or compound raceme in which the secondary branches are often racemose as well. |

| CODE | Site Name | Site Definition/Notes |
|------|----------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| PB | Pseudobranch | |
| PC | Pyloric ceca | 1) One of the tubular pouches that open into the vermiculus of an insect. 2) One of the paired tubes having lateral glandular diverticula in each ray of a starfish. 3) One of the tubular pouches that open from the pyloric end of the stomach into the alimentary canal of most fishes. |
| PD | Pod | |
| PE | Penis | The male organ of copulation in vertebrates. Also known as phallus. |
| PEP | Pecten epipharyngis | |
| PES | Petiole and Stem | Both the a slender stem that supports the blade of a foliage leaf and the main trunk of a plant or a primary plant axis that develops buds and shoots instead of roots |
| PF | Pseudofeces | |
| PG | Prostate Gland | A gland in the male which surrounds the neck of the bladder and the urethra. The prostate contributes to the seminal fluid. |
| PGL | Preening gland | A relatively large, compact bilobed secretory organ located at the base of the tail (uropigium) of most birds having a keeled sternum. Also known as oil gland or uropygial gland. (McGraw-Hill) |
| PI | Pituitary Gland | (hypophysis) An epithelial body located at the base of the brain. Consists of two lobes. Secretes hormones. |
| PL | Plasma | The fluid portion of blood or lymph. |
| PLC | Placenta | 1) A vascular organ that unites the fetus to the wall of the uterus. 2) A plant surface bearing a sporangium. |
| PLL | Pellicle | The outer membrane of protozoans. |
| PLP | Pulp | the soft, succulent part of a fruit usually composed of mesocarp (MW) |
| PO | Pollen, pollen grain | |

| CODE | Site Name | Site Definition/Notes |
|----------|----------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| PPG | Preputial gland | A small scent gland in the human male which secretes the smegma. Also known as Tyson's gland. (McGraw-Hill) |
| PR | Proventriculus | 1) A sac anterior to the gizzard in earthworms. 2) The true stomach of a bird, usually separated from the gizzard by a constriction. |
| PRF | Particulate fraction | |
| PRG | Progeny | Offspring, descendants |
| PS | Pancreas | A composite gland in most vertebrates that produces and secretes digestive enzymes, as well as at least two hormones, insulin and glucagon. |
| POS | Pod + Seed | |
| PT | Petioles | The stem which supports the blade of a leaf. |
| PTB | Parietal Bone | The side bone of the skull. |
| PTU | Plant, Unspecified | |
| PU | Pollen tube | The tube produced by the wall of a pollen grain which enters the embryo sac and provides a passage through which the male nuclei reach the female nuclei. |
| PX | Pharynx | A chamber at the oral end of the vertebrate alimentary canal, leading to the esophagus. |
| R | | |
| RAC | Rachis | Elongated axis of an inflorescence. |
| RBC | Erythrocytes | a type of blood cell that contains a nucleus in all vertebrates but humans and that has hemoglobin in the cytoplasm also known as red blood cell or corpuscle. |
| RC | Rectum | The portion of the large intestine between the sigmoid flexure and the anus. |
| RD | Radicle | |
| RG | Rectal gland | In Sharks: rectal gland is a highly specialized organ whose only function is to pump salt |
| RH | Rhizome | An underground horizontal stem, often thickened and tuber-shaped, and processing buds, nodes, and scale-like leaves. |

| CODE | Site Name | Site Definition/Notes |
|----------|----------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| RL | Root, Lateral | |
| RLP | Root, Primary lateral | |
| RLS | Root, Secondary lateral | |
| RM | Retractor Muscle | A muscle that draws a limb or other body part toward the body. |
| RO | Root | The absorbing and anchoring organ of a vascular plant; it bears neither leaves nor flowers and is usually subterranean. |
| ROC | Root Cortex | |
| ROE | Root, epidermis | |
| ROI | Root, Inner cortex | |
| ROO | Root, Outer cortex | |
| ROS | Root, Stele | The arrangement of vascular bundles in roots |
| RP | Root, Primary | |
| RR | Residual, Remnant, Carcass | |
| RS | Root + Stem | |
| RT | Reproductive Tissue | |
| RTC | Root tip cells | |
| RTP | Root tips | Terminal end of a root. |
| RU | Radius-Ulna | |
| RZ | Root + Rhizome | |
| S | | |
| SA | Salt Gland | A compound tubular gland, located around the eyes and nasal passages in certain marine turtles, snakes, and birds, which copiously secretes a watery fluid containing a high percentage of salt. |
| SAP | Sap | The fluid part of a plant; specifically: a watery solution that circulates through |
| SB | Shell, Membrane | |
| SB2 | Stem/Stalk, Lower Half | |

| CODE | Site Name | Site Definition/Notes |
|------|-----------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| SC | Scale | 1) A flat calcified or cornified platelike structure on the skin of most fishes and of some tetrapods. 2) The bract of a catkin. |
| SD | Seed | A fertilized ovule containing an embryo which forms a new plant upon germination. |
| SDL | Seedling | A plant grown from a seed. |
| SE | Sensory Organs | |
| SEM | Semen | a viscid whitish fluid of the male reproductive tract consisting of spermatozoa suspended in secretions of accessory glands |
| SG | Shell Gland | 1) An organ that secretes the embryonic shell in many mollusks. 2) A specialized structure attached to the oviduct in certain animals that secretes the egg-shell material. |
| SH | Stomach | The tubular or saccular organ of the vertebrate digestive system located between the esophagus and the intestine and adapted for temporary food storage and for the preliminary stages of food breakdown. |
| SI | Siphon | 1) A tubular element in various algae. 2) A tubular structure for intake or output of water in bivalves and other mollusks. 3) The sucking-type of proboscis in many arthropods. |
| SIN | Small intestine | the part of the intestine that lies between the stomach and colon, consists of duodenum, jejunum, and ileum, secretes digestive enzymes, and is the chief site of the absorption of digested nutrients |
| SK | Skin, Epidermis | The external covering of the vertebrate body, consisting of two layers, the outer epidermis and the inner dermis. |
| SKL | Skull | The bones and cartilages of the vertebrate head which forms the cranium and the face. |
| SL | Shell, Eggshell | The hard covering of an egg. |
| SLK | Silk | The silky styles on an ear of corn. |
| SLV | Stem to Leaves | |
| SM | Sperm | A mature male germ cell. (Spermatozoa) |

| CODE | Site Name | Site Definition/Notes |
|------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| SMT | Spermatheca | A sac in the female for receiving and storing sperm in fertilization; found in many invertebrates and certain vertebrates. (Seminal receptacle) |
| SN | Skeleton | The hard framework of the animal body, especially the boney framework of the body of higher vertebrate animals. |
| SO | Shoot | The aerial portion of a plant, including stem, branches, and leaves. A new, immature growth on a plant. |
| SP | Spleen | A blood-forming lymphoid organ of the circulatory system, present in most vertebrates. (McGraw-Hill) |
| SPI | Spine, Backbone | An articulated series of vertebrae forming the axial skeleton of the trunk and the tail. Spinal column, vertebral column |
| SPK | Spikelet | The compound inflorescence of a grass consisting of one or several bracteate spikes. |
| SPR | Sporophyte | An individual of the spore-bearing generation in plants exhibiting alteration of |
| SQ | Shell (Aquatic) | A hard calcareous, outer covering on an animal body, as of bivalves and turtles. |
| SR | Serum | The liquid portion that remains when blood clots spontaneously and the formed and clotting elements are removed by centrifugation; it differs from plasma by the absence of fibrinogen. |
| SRB | Strobilus (mega-, micro-, etc.) | 1) Conelike structure made up of sporophyllus or spore-bearing leaves. 2) The cone membranes of the Pinophyta |
| SRC | Secretory Cell | A cell that secretes a fluid. |
| SS | Stem/Stalk | The organ of vascular plant that usually develops branches and bears leaves and flowers. |
| SSP | Stem plus Petioles | The stem and stock of the leaf that is attached to the stem. |
| ST | Soft Tissue | |
| STA | Setae | A slender, usually rigid bristle or hair. Also known as chaeta. |
| STB | Seminiferous tubules | Any of the tubercles of the testes which produce spermatozoa. (McGraw-Hill) |
| STG | Straw and grain | |
| STH | Straw and husk | |

| CODE | Site Name | Site Definition/Notes |
|----------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| STL | Stolon | Horizontal branch from the base of a plant that produces new plants from buds at its tip or nodes. |
| STR | Straw | |
| STV | Stover mature cured stalks of grain with the ears removed that are used as feed for livestock (MW online)] | |
| SU | Stalk/Stem, Upper Half | |
| SV | Seminal Vesicle | A saclike, glandular diverticulum on each ductus deferens in male vertebrates; it is united with the excretory duct and serves for temporary storage of semen. |
| SWB | Swim Bladder | A gas-filled cavity found in the body cavities of most bony fishes; has various functions in different fishes, acting as a float, a lung, a hearing aid, and a sound producing organ. |
| SX | Submaxillary Gland | (Submandibular gland) A large seromucous or mixed salivary gland located below the mandible on each side of the jaw. |
| T | | |
| TA | Tail | 1) The caudal fin of a fish or aquatic mammal. 2) The usually slender appendage that arises immediately above the anus in many vertebrates and contains the caudal vertebrae. |
| TB | Tibia | The larger of the two leg bones, articulating with the femur, fibula, and talus |
| TBC | Tubercles | A small knoblike prominence. |
| TD | Transudate | A fluid that passes through the pores or interstices of a membrane. |
| TE | Testes | The male reproductive glands in vertebrates; after sexual maturity, the source of sperm and hormones |
| TF | Tuber Flesh | Tuber = The enlarged end of a rhizome in which food accumulates, as is the potato. |
| TG | Thigh muscle | Thigh - The upper part of the leg, from the pelvis to the knee. |

| CODE | Site Name | Site Definition/Notes |
|------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| TH | Thorax | 1) The chest; the cavity of the mammalian body between the neck and the diaphragm, containing the heart, lungs, and mediastinal structures. 2) The middle of three principal divisions of the body of certain classes of arthropods. |
| TI | Tissue | An aggregation of cells more or less similar morphologically and functionally. |
| TIL | Tillers | A shoot that develops from an axillary or adventitious bud at the base of a stem. |
| TLE | Trifoliolate Leaf/Leaves | A leaf consisting of three leaflets. |
| TLI | Thalli | Thallus = A plant body that is not differentiated into special tissue systems or organs and may vary from a single cell to a complex, branching multicellular structure. |
| TM | Tarsus-Metatarsus | |
| TN | Tentacles | Any of various elongate, flexible processes with tactile, prehensile, and sometimes other functions, and which are borne on the head or about the mouth of many animals. |
| TO | Tongue | A muscular organ located on the floor of the mouth of most vertebrates which may serve various functions, such as taking and swallowing food or tasting or as a tactile organ or sometimes as a prehensile organ. |
| TOP | Tops (Plant) | |
| TOR | Torso | Portion of the body excluding the head and limbs; trunk |
| TP | Tuber Peeling | |
| TR | Tarsus | The instep of the foot consisting of the calcaneus, talus, cuboid, navicular, medial, intermediate, and lateral cuneiform bones. |
| TS | Thymus | A lymphoid organ in the neck or upper thorax of all vertebrates; it is prominent in early life and is essential for normal development of the circulating pool of lymphocytes. |
| TSL | Tassel | The terminal male inflorescence of some plants and especially corn. |
| TT | Tibiotarsus | Pertaining to the tibia and the tarsus. Tibia - shin bone Tarsus - The seven bones constituting the articulation between the foot and the leg. |

| CODE | Site Name | Site Definition/Notes |
|----------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| TTH | Tooth, teeth | One of the bony structures supported by the jaws in mammals and by other bones in the mouth and pharynx in lower vertebrates serving principally for prehension and mastication. |
| TU | Tuber | Tuber = The enlarged end of a rhizome in which food accumulates, as is the potato. |
| TY | Thyroid | An endocrine gland found in all vertebrates that produces, stores, and secretes the thyroid hormones. |
| U | | |
| UB | Urinary Bladder | A hollow organ which serves as a reservoir for urine. |
| UG | Uropygial Gland | A relatively large, compact, bilobed, secretory organ located at the base of the tail of most birds having a keeled sternum. Also known as oil gland. |
| ULE | Unifoliate (Primary) Leaf/Leaves | A single leaf. |
| UNT | Urinary tract | |
| UP | Urogenital papillae | Urogenital = pertaining to the urinary and genital apparatus. Papillae = A small nipple-like projection, elevation, or structure. |
| UR | Urine | The fluid excreted by the kidneys |
| UT | Uterus | The organ of gestation in mammals which receives and retains the fertilized ovum, holds the fetus during development, and becomes the principal agent of its expulsion at term. |
| V | | |
| VA | Vagina | The canal from the vulvar opening to the cervix uteri. (McGraw-Hill) |
| VAS | Vasculature | |
| VD | Vas Deferens | The portion of the excretory duct system of the testis which runs from the epididymal duct to the ejaculatory duct. |
| VE | Vertebra | One of the bones that make up the spine in vertebrates. |
| VG | Vegetative portion | WO - SD or FR |
| VI | Viscera | The organs within the cavities of the body of an organism |
| VL | Villi | villus = A fingerlike projection from the surface of a membrane. |

| CODE | Site Name | Site Definition/Notes |
|----------|----------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| VN | Vines | a plant whose stem requires support and which climbs by tendrils or twining or creeps along the ground; also : the stem of such a plant |
| W | | |
| WI | Wings | Any of the paired appendages serving organs of flight on many animals |
| WL | Wall, Body | |
| WO | Whole Organism | |
| Y | | |
| YO | Yolk | The yellow spherical mass of food material that makes up the central portion of the egg of a bird or reptile. |
| Z | | |
| ZP | Zona pellucida | pellucid zone: a thick, transparent, noncellular layer or envelope of uniform thickness surrounding an oocyte; also called oolemma. Under a microscope it appears radially striated and is therefore also called zona radiata, zona striata or striated membrane |

Appendix V. Common Keywords for Other Effects Text Field (AQUIRE only)

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| age efcts Alkalinity efcts Bacteria Conductivity efcts Critical Level Diet Study Depuration D.O. efcts Effluent Elimination fate Field Study Food Chain Study Genotoxicity threshold Hardness efcts Humic Acid Hypoxia efcts Ind Taxon Result in vitro Kinetics Lethal Body Burden log LC50 Metabolism metabolites Microtox Mixture nutrient study Oil Org_C efcts pH efcts Pre-Exposure Study QSAR Radiolabel Recovery Safe Conc (Safe Concentration) Salinity efcts | Sediment Sex efcts Size efcts Temperature efcts Toxicity Symptoms Transport Uptake |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

Appendix W. Water Chemistry Units (AQUIRE only)

| Code | Definition |
|------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| % | percent |
| % Sat | Percent saturation |
| C | Celsius |
| F | Fahrenheit |
| K | Kelvin |
| N | Normal |
| NR | Not reported |
| PSU | practical salinity units |
| cm | centimeters |
| dH | degrees German hardness |
| ft | feet |
| g CaCO ₃ | grams Calcium carbonate |
| g/kg | grams per kilograms |
| g/L | grams per liter |
| HCO ₃ | Hydrogen carbonate |
| in | inches |
| m | meters |
| mM | millimolar |
| mS | milli Siemens |
| mS/m | milli Siemens per meter |
| mg/dm ³ | milligram per cubic decimeter |
| meq/L | milli equivalents per liter |
| mg/L | milligrams per liter |
| mg/L C | milligrams per liter Carbon |
| mg/L CaCO ₃ | milligrams / liter Calcium carbonate |

| Code | Definition |
|-------------|------------------------------------|
| mg/L EDTA | milligrams per liter EDTA |
| mg/L MO | milligrams per liter Methyl Orange |
| ml/L | milliliter per liter |
| mm | millimeters |
| mm Hg | millimeters Mercury |
| mmhos | milli ohms |
| mmol/L | millimoles per liter |
| uS | micro Siemens |
| uS/cm | micro Siemens per centimeter |
| ueq/L | micro equivalents per liter |
| umhos | micro ohms |
| umhos/cm | micro ohms per centimeter |
| umol/L | micromoles per liter |

Appendix X. Habitat Codes and Common Descriptors (AQUIRE only)

| Code | Habitat | Definition | Descriptors |
|------|--------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|
| E | Estuarine | "deepwater tidal habitats... with sporadic access to open ocean...ocean water... is diluted by freshwater..."; Salinity range between 0.5-30ppt | Bay Marsh, brackish, salt, tidal Estuary Swamp |
| L | Lacustrine | "permanently flooded lakes and reservoirs, intermittent lakes and tidal lakes with salinity ≤ 0.5 ppt"; total area exceeds 8 ha (8 acres) and 2 m water depth. | Bay Cove Impoundment Lake |
| M | Marine | "open ocean overlying the continental shelf and it associated.... coastline; includes shallow coastal indentations or bays; salinity [typically] exceed ppt" | Bay Gulf Open Ocean Reef Seaweed bed |
| P | Palustrine | "small, shallow, permanent or intermittent fresh water bodies"; total area ≤ 8 ha (20 acres) and ≤ 2 m water depth | Bog Fen Marsh Rice fields Swamp Wetland |
| R | Riverine | "a channel, an open conduit either naturally or artificially created which periodically or continuously contains moving water or which forms a connecting link between two bodies of standing water" salinity ≤ 0.5 ppt | Creek River Stream Tidal River Tributary |
| NR | Not Reported | | |

Appendix Y. Substrate Codes (AQUIRE only)

| Code | Definition |
|-------------|-------------------|
| CL | Clay |
| GR | Gravel |
| M | Mineral |
| MX | Mixed substrate |
| MU | Mud |
| NR | Not Reported |
| O | Organic |
| SA | Sand |
| SI | Silt |

Appendix Z. Depth Units

| Code | Definition |
|-------------|-------------------|
| NR | Not reported |
| cm | Centimeters |
| ft | Feet |
| in | Inches |
| m | Meters |
| mm | Millimeters |

Appendix AA. Field Location Abbreviations (AQUIRE only)

| Code | Definition |
|-------|---------------|
| Aqu | Aquatic |
| Agric | Agricultural |
| Co | County |
| Cr | Creek |
| Dev | Development |
| Dis | District |
| E* | East |
| Env | Environmental |
| Exp | Experimental |
| Fish | Fisheries |
| Inst | Institute |
| Isl | Island |
| L | Lake |
| Lab | Laboratory |
| Natl | National |
| N* | North |
| NE* | Northeast |
| NW* | Northwest |
| MT | Mountain |
| R | River |
| Res | Research |
| Resvr | Reservoir |
| S* | South |
| SE* | Southeast |

| Code | Definition |
|-------|---------------------------------|
| SW* | Southwest |
| St | Saint |
| Sta | Station |
| USFWS | United States Fish and Wildlife |
| Univ | University |
| W* | West |

*Do not abbreviate directional information that is part of the proper name of a location (e.g. South L or Northwest Territory)

Appendix BB. Geographic Text (AQUIRE only)

| | | |
|------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| AF AFGHANISTAN | AL19 Puke | AG33 Tebessa |
| AF01 Badakhshan | AL20 Sarande | AG13 Tiaret |
| AF02 Badghis | AL21 Shkoder | AG54 Tindouf |
| AF03 Baghlan | AL22 Skrapar | AG55 Tipaza |
| AF30 Balkh | AL23 Tepelene | AG56 Tissemsilt |
| AF05 Bamian | AL28 Tirane | AG14 Tizi Ouzou |
| AF06 Farah | AL26 Tropoje | AG15 Tlemcen |
| AF07 Faryab | AL27 Vlore | |
| AF08 Ghazni | | AQ AMERICAN SAMOA |
| AF09 Ghowr | AG ALGERIA | |
| AF10 Helmand | AG34 Adrar | AN ANDORRA |
| AF11 Herat | AG35 Ain Defla | AN01 Andorra |
| AF31 Jowzjan | AG36 Ain Temouchent | AN02 Canillo |
| AF13 Kabul | AG01 Alger | AN03 Encamp |
| AF23 Kandahar | AG37 Annaba | AN04 La Massana |
| AF13 Kapisa | AG03 Batna | AN05 Ordino |
| AF15 Konar | AQ38 Bechar | An06 Sant Julia de Loria |
| AF24 Kondo | AG18 Bejaia | |
| AF16 Laghman | AG19 Biskra | AO ANGOLA |
| AF17 Lowgar | AG20 Blida | AO19 Bengo |
| AF18 Nangarhar | AG39 Bordj Bou Arreridj | AO01 Benguela |
| AF19 Nimruz | AG21 Bouira | AO02 Bie |
| AF20 Oruzgan | AG40 Boumerdes | AO03 Cabinda |
| AF21 Paktia | AG41 Chlef | AO04 Cuando Cubango |
| AF22 Paktika | AG04 Constantine | AO05 Cuanza Norte |
| AF22 Parvan | AG22 Djelfa | AO06 Cuanza Sul |
| AF32 Samangan | AG42 El Bayadh | AO07 Cunene |
| AF33 Sar-e Pol | AG43 El Oued | AO08 Huambo |
| AF26 Takhar | AG44 El Tarf | AO09 Huila |
| AF27 Vardak | AG45 Ghardaia | AO20 Luanda |
| AF28 Zaboli | AG23 Guelma | AO17 Lunda Norte |
| | AG46 Illizi | AO18 Lunda Sul |
| AL ALBANIA | AG24 Jijel | AO12 Malanje |
| AL01 Berat | AG47 Khenchela | AO14 Moxico |
| AL02 Dibre | AG25 Laghouat | AO15 Uige |
| AL03 Durres | AG26 Mascara | AO16 Zaire |
| AL04 Elbasan | AG06 Medea | |
| AL05 Fier | AG48 Mila | AV ANGUILLA |
| AL06 Gjirokaster | AG07 Mostaganem | |
| AL07 Gramsh | AG27 M'sila | AY ANTARCTICA |
| AL08 Kolonje | AG49 Naama | |
| AL09 Korce | AG09 Oran | AC ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA |
| AL10 Kruje | AG50 Ouargla | AC01 Barbuda |
| AL11 Kukës | AG29 Oum el Bouaghi | AC03 Saint George |
| AL12 Lezhe | AG51 Relizane | AC04 Saint John |
| AL13 Librazhd | AG10 Saida | AC05 Saint Mary |
| AL14 Lushnje | AG12 Setif | AC06 Saint Paul |
| AL15 Mat | AG30 Sidi Bel Abbes | AC07 Saint Peter |
| AL16 Mirdite | AG31 Skikda | AC08 Saint Philip |
| AL17 Permet | AG52 Souk Ahras | |
| AL18 Pogradec | AG53 Tamanghasset | AR ARGENTINA |

| | | | | | |
|------|------------------------------------------------------|------|--------------------------------------|------|----------------------|
| AC01 | Buenos Aires | AU07 | Tirol | BG25 | Barguna |
| AC02 | Catamarca | AU08 | Vorarlberg | BG01 | Barisal |
| AR03 | Chaco | AU09 | Wien | BG23 | Bhola |
| AR04 | Chubut | | | BG24 | Bogra |
| AR05 | Cordoba | AJ | AZERBAIJAN | BG26 | Brahmanbaria |
| AR06 | Corrientes | | | BG27 | Chandpur |
| AR07 | Distrito Federal | BF | BAHAMAS, THE | BG28 | Chapai Nawabganj |
| AR08 | Entre Rios | BF24 | Acklins and Crooked Islands | BG29 | Chattagram |
| AR09 | Formosa | BF05 | Bimini | BG30 | Chuadanga |
| AR10 | Jujuy | BF06 | Cat Island | BG05 | Comilla |
| AR11 | La Pampa | BF10 | Exuma | BG31 | Cox's Bazar |
| AR12 | La Rioja | BF25 | Freeport | BG32 | Dhaka |
| AR13 | Mendoza | BF26 | Fresh Creek | BG33 | Dinajpur |
| AR14 | Misiones | BF27 | Governor's Harbour | BG34 | Faridpur |
| AR15 | Neuquen | BF28 | Green Turtle Cay | BG35 | Feni |
| AR16 | Rio Negro | BF22 | Harbour Island | BG36 | Gaibandha |
| AR17 | Salta | BF29 | High Rock | BG37 | Gazipur |
| AR18 | San Juan | BG13 | Inagua | BG38 | Gopalganj |
| AR19 | San Luis | BF30 | Kemps Bay | BG39 | Habiganj |
| AR20 | Santa Cruz | BF15 | Long Island | BG40 | Jaipurhat |
| AR21 | Santa Fe | BF31 | Marsh Harbour | BG41 | Jamalpur |
| AR22 | Santiago del Estero | BF16 | Mayaguana | BG42 | Jessore |
| AR23 | Tierra del Fuego, Antartidae Islas del Atlantico Sur | BF23 | New Providence | BG43 | Jhalakati |
| AR24 | Tucuman | BF32 | Nichollstown and Berry Islands | BG44 | Jhenaidah |
| | | BF18 | Ragged Island | BG45 | Khagrachari |
| AM | ARMENIA | BF33 | Rock Sound | BG46 | Khulna |
| | | BF34 | Sandy Point | BG47 | Kishorganj |
| AA | ARUBA | BF35 | San Salvador and Rum Cay | BG48 | Kurigram |
| | | | | BG49 | Kushtia |
| AT | ASHMORE AND CARTIER ISLANDS | | | BG50 | Laksmipur |
| | | BA | BAHRAIN | BG51 | Lalmonirhat |
| * AS | AUSTRALIA | BA01 | Al Hadd | BG52 | Madaripur |
| AS01 | Australian Capital Territory | BA02 | Al Manamah | BG53 | Magura |
| AS02 | New South Wales | BA08 | Al Mintaqah al Gharbiyah | BG54 | Manikganj |
| AS03 | Northern Territory | BA11 | Al Mintaqah al Wusta | BG55 | Meherpur |
| AS04 | Queensland | BA10 | Al Mintaqah ash Shamaliyah | BG56 | Moulavibazar |
| AS05 | South Australia | BA03 | Al Muharraq | BG57 | Munshiganj |
| AS06 | Tasmania | BA13 | Ar Rifa` wa al Mintaqah al Janubiyah | BG12 | Mymensingh |
| AS07 | Victoria | BA05 | Jidd Hafs | BG58 | Naogaon |
| AS08 | Western Australia | BA14 | Madinat Hamad | BG59 | Narail |
| | | BA12 | Madinat `Isa | BG60 | Narayanganj |
| AU | AUSTRIA | BA09 | Mintaqat Juzur Hawar | BG61 | Narsingdi |
| AU01 | Burgenland | BA06 | Sitrah | BG62 | Nator |
| AU02 | Karnten | | | BG63 | Netrakona |
| AU03 | Niederosterreich | FQ | BAKER ISLAND | BG64 | Nilphamari |
| AU04 | Oberosterreich | BG | BANGLADESH | BG13 | Noakhali |
| AU05 | Salzburg | BG22 | Bagerhat | BG65 | Pabna |
| AU06 | Steiermark | BG04 | Bandarban | BG66 | Panchagar |
| | | | | BG67 | Parbattya Chattagram |
| | | | | BG15 | Patuakhali |
| | | | | BG68 | Pirojpur |
| | | | | BG69 | Rajbari |
| | | | | BG70 | Rajshahi |

| | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| BG71 Rangpur | | BC06 Kweneng |
| BG72 Satkhira | BD BERMUDA | BC07 Ngamiland |
| BG73 Shariyampur | BD01 Devonshire | BC08 North-East |
| BG74 Sherpur | BD03 Hamilton | BC09 South-East |
| BG75 Sirajganj | BD03 Hamilton | BC10 Southern |
| BG76 Sunamganj | BD04 Paget | |
| BG77 Sylhet | BD05 Pembroke | BV BOUVET ISLAND |
| BG78 Tangail | BD06 Saint George | |
| BG79 Thakurgaon | BD07 Saint George's | * BR BRAZIL |
| | BD08 Sandys | BR01 Acre |
| BB BARBADOS | BD09 Smiths | BR02 Alagoas |
| BB01 Christ Church | BD10 Southampton | BR03 Amapa |
| BB02 Saint Andrew | BD11 Warwick | BR04 Amazonas |
| BB03 Saint George | | BR05 Bahia |
| BB04 Saint James | BT BHUTAN | BR06 Ceara |
| BB05 Saint John | BT05 Bumthang | BR07 Distrito Federal |
| BB06 Saint Joseph | BT06 Chhukha | BR08 Espirito Santo |
| BB07 Saint Lucy | BT07 Chirang | BR29 Goias |
| BB08 Saint Michael | BT08 Daga | BR13 Maranhao |
| BB09 Saint Peter | BT09 Geyleghphug | BR14 Mato Grosso |
| BB10 Saint Philip | BT10 Ha | BR11 Mato Grosso do Sul |
| BB11 Saint Thomas | BT11 Lhuntshi | BR15 Minas Gerais |
| | BT12 Mongar | BR16 Para |
| BS BASSAS DA INDIA | BT13 Paro | BR17 Paraiba |
| | BT14 Pemagatsel | BR18 Parana |
| BO BELARUS | BT15 Punakha | BR30 Pernambuco |
| | BT16 Samchi | BR20 Piaui |
| BE BELGIUM | BT17 Samdrup | BR21 Rio de Janeiro |
| BE01 Antwerpen | BT18 Shemgang | BR22 Rio Grande do Norte |
| BE02 Brabant | BT19 Tashigang | BR23 Rio Grande do Sul |
| BE03 Hainaut | BT20 Thimphu | BR24 Rondonia |
| BE04 Liege | BT21 Tongsa | BR25 Roraima |
| BE05 Limburg | BT22 Wangdi Phodrang | BR26 Santa Catarina |
| BE06 Luxembourg | | BR27 Sao Paulo |
| BE07 Namur | BL BOLIVIA | BR28 Sergipe |
| BE08 Oost-Vlaanderen | BL01 Chuquisaca | BR31 Tocantins |
| BE09 West-Vlaanderen | BL02 Cochabamba | |
| | BL03 El Beni | IO BRITISH INDIAN OCEAN |
| BH BELIZE | BL04 La Paz | TERRITORY |
| BH01 Belize | BL05 Oruro | |
| BH02 Cayo | BL06 Pando | VI BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS |
| BH03 Corozal | BL07 Potosi | |
| BH04 Orange Walk | BL08 Santa Cruz | BX BRUNEI |
| BH05 Stann Creek | BL09 Tarija | BX01 Belait |
| BH06 Toledo | | BX02 Brunei and Muara |
| | BK BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA | BX03 Temburong |
| BN BENIN | | BX04 Tutong |
| BN01 Atakora | * BC BOTSWANA | |
| BN02 Atlantique | BC01 Central | BU BULGARIA |
| BN03 Borgou | BC02 Chobe | BU29 Burgas |
| BN04 Mono | BC03 Ghanzi | BU30 Grad Sofiya |
| BN05 Oueme | BC04 Kgalagadi | BU31 Khaskovo |
| BN06 Zou | BC05 Kgatleng | BU32 Lovech |

| | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|
| BU33 Mikhaylovgrad | BY BURUNDI | * CA02 British Columbia |
| BU34 Plovdiv | BY09 Bubanza | * CA03 Manitoba |
| BU35 Razgrad | BY02 Bujumbura | * CA04 New Brunswick |
| BU36 Sofiya | BY10 Bururi | * CA05 Newfoundland |
| BU37 Varna | BY11 Cankuzo | * CA06 Northwest Territories |
| * UV BURKINA | BY12 Cibitoke | * CA07 Nova Scotia |
| UV15 Bam | BY13 Gitega | * CA08 Ontario |
| UV16 Bazega | BY14 Karuzi | * CA09 Prince Edward Island |
| UV17 Bougouriba | BY15 Kayanza | * CA10 Quebec |
| UV18 Boulgou | BY16 Kirundo | * CA11 Saskatchewan |
| UV19 Boulkiemde | BY17 Makamba | * CA12 Yukon Territory |
| UV20 Ganzourgou | BY05 Muramvya | |
| UV21 Gnagna | BY18 Muyinga | CV CAPE VERDE |
| UV22 Gourma | BY19 Ngozi | CV01 Boa Vista |
| UV23 Houet | BY20 Rutana | CV02 Brava |
| UV24 Kadiogo | BY21 Ruyigi | CV03 Fogo |
| UV25 Kenedougou | | CV04 Maio |
| UV26 Komoe | CB CAMBODIA | CV05 Paul |
| UV27 Kossi | CB01 Batdambang | CV06 Praia |
| UV28 Kouritenga | CB02 Kampong Cham | CV07 Ribeira Grande |
| UV29 Mouhoun | CB03 Kampong Chhnang | CV08 Sal |
| UV30 Namentenga | CB04 Kampong Spoe | CV09 Santa Catarina |
| UV31 Naouri | CB05 Kampong Thum | CV10 Sao Nicolau |
| UV32 Oubritenga | CB06 Kampot | CV11 Sao Vicente |
| UV33 Oudalan | CB07 Kandal | CV12 Tarrafal |
| UV34 Passore | CB08 Kaoh Kong | |
| UV35 Poni | CB09 Kracheh | CJ CAYMAN ISLANDS |
| UV36 Sanguie | CB10 Mondol Kiri | CJ01 Creek |
| UV37 Sanmatenga | CB11 Phnum Penh | CJ02 Eastern |
| UV38 Seno | CB12 Pouthisat | CJ03 Midland |
| UV39 Sissili | CB13 Preah Vihear | CJ04 South Town |
| UV40 Soum | CB14 Prey Veng | CJ05 Spot Bay |
| UV41 Sourou | CB15 Rotanokiri | CJ06 Stake Bay |
| UV42 Tapoa | CB16 Siemreab-Otdar | CJ07 West End |
| UV43 Yatenga | Meanchey | CJ08 Western |
| UV44 Zoundweogo | CB17 Stoeng Treng | |
| BM BURMA | CB18 Svay Rieng | CT CENTRAL AFRICAN |
| BM02 Chin State | CB19 Takev | REPUBLIC |
| BM03 Irrawaddy | | CT01 Bamingui-Bangoran |
| BM04 Kachin State | * CM CAMEROON | CT18 Bangui |
| BM05 Karan State | CM10 Adamaoua | CT02 Basse-Kotto |
| BM06 Kayah State | CM11 Centre | CT15 Gribingui |
| BM07 Magwe | CM04 Est | CT03 Haute-Kotto |
| BM08 Mandalay | CM12 Extreme-Nord | CT04 Haute-Sangha |
| BM13 Mon State | CM05 Littoral | CT05 Haut-Mbomou |
| BM09 Pegu | CM13 Nord | CT06 Kemo-Gribingui |
| BM01 Rakhine State | CM07 Nord-Ouest | CT07 Lobaye |
| BM14 Rangoon | CM08 Ouest | CT08 Mbomou |
| BM10 Sagaing | CM14 Sud | CT09 Nana-Mambere |
| BM11 Shan State | CM09 Sud-Ouest | CT17 Ombella-Mpoko |
| BM12 Tenasserim | | CT11 Ouaka |
| | * CA CANADA | CT12 Ouham |
| | * CA01 Alberta | CT13 Ouham-Pende |

| | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|
| CT16 Sangha | CH05 Jilin | CO28 Tolima |
| CT14 Vakaga | CH19 Liaoning | CO29 Valle del Cauca |
| | CH20 Nei Mongol | CO30 Vaupes |
| CD CHAD | CH21 Ningxia | CO31 CVichada |
| CD01 Batha | CH06 Qinghai | |
| CD02 Biltine | CH26 Shaanxi | CN COMOROS |
| CD03 Borkou-Ennedi-Tibesti | CH25 Shandong | CN01 Anjouan |
| CD04 Chari-Baguirmi | CH23 Shanghai | CN02 Grande Comore |
| CD05 Guera | CH24 Shanxi | CN03 Moheli |
| CD06 Kanem | CH27 Sichuan | |
| CD07 Lac | CH28 Tianjin | CF CONGO |
| CD08 Logone Occidental | CH13 Xinjiang | CF01 Bouenza |
| CD09 Logone Oriental | CH14 Xizang | CF12 Brazzaville |
| CD10 Mayo-Kebbi | CH29 Yunnan | CF03 Cuvette |
| CD11 Moyen-Chari | CH02 Zhejiang | CF04 Kouilou |
| CD12 Ouaddai | | CF05 Lekoumou |
| CD13 Salamat | KT CHRISTMAS ISLAND | CF06 Likouala |
| CD14 Tandjile | | CF07 Niari |
| | IP CLIPPERTON ISLAND | CF08 Plateaux |
| CI CHILE | | CF11 Pool |
| CI02 Aisen del General Carlos | CK COCOS (KEELING) | CF10 Sangha |
| Ibanez del Campo | ISLANDS | |
| CI03 Antofagasta | | CW COOK ISLANDS |
| CI04 Araucania | CO COLOMBIA | CR CORAL SEA ISLANDS |
| CI05 Atacama | CO01 Amazonas | |
| CI06 Bio-Bio | CO02 Antioquia | CS COSTA RICA |
| CI07 Coquimbo | CO03 Arauca | CS01 Alajuela |
| CI08 Libertador General | CO04 Atlantico | CS02 Cartago |
| Bernardo O'Higgins | CO35 Bolivar | CS03 Guanacaste |
| CI09 Los Lagos | CO36 Boyaca | CS04 Heredia |
| CI10 Magallanes y de la | CO37 Caldas | CS06 Limon |
| Antartica Chilena | CO08 Caqueta | CS07 Puntarenas |
| CI11 Maule | CO32 Casanare | CS08 San Jose |
| CI12 Region Metropolitana | CO09 Cauca | |
| CI13 Tarapaca | CO10 Cesar | IV COTE D'IVOIRE |
| Valparaiso | CO11 Choco | IV01 Abengourou |
| | CO12 Cordoba | IV35 Abidjan |
| * CH CHINA | CO33 Cundinamarca | IV04 Aboisso |
| CH01 Anhui | CO34 Distrito Especial | IV05 Adzope |
| CH22 Beijing | CO15 Guainia | IV06 Agboville |
| CH07 Fujian | CO14 Guaviare | IV36 Bangolo |
| CH15 Gansu | CO16 Huila | IV37 Beoumi |
| CH30 Guangdong | CO17 La Guajira | IV07 Biankouma |
| CH16 Guangxi | CO38 Magdalena | IV38 Bondoukou |
| CH18 Guizhou | CO19 Meta | IV27 Bongouanou |
| CH31 Hainan | CO20 Narino | IV39 Bouafle |
| CH10 Hebei | CO21 Norte de Santander | IV40 Bouake |
| CH08 Heilongjiang | CO22 Putumayo | IV11 Bouna |
| CH09 Henan | CO23 Quindio | IV12 Boundiali |
| CH12 Hubei | CO24 Risaralda | IV03 Dabakala |
| CH11 Hunan | CO25 San Andres y Providencia | IV41 Daloa |
| CH04 Jiangsu | CO26 Santander | IV14 Danane |
| CH03 Jiangxi | CO27 Sucre | IV42 Daoukro |

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| IV43 Dimbokro | CY02 Kyrenia | DR08 Espailat |
| IV16 Divo | CY03 Larnaca | DR29 Hato Mayor |
| IV44 Duekoue | CY05 Limassol | DR09 Independencia |
| IV17 Ferkessedougou | CY04 Nicosia | DR10 La Altagracia |
| IV18 Gagnoa | CY06 Paphos | DR12 La Romana |
| IV45 Grand-Lahou | | DR30 La Vega |
| IV46 Guiglo | * EZ CZECH REPUBLIC | DR14 Maria Trinidad Sanchez |
| IV28 Issia | | DR31 Monsenor Nouel |
| IV20 Katiola | * DA DENMARK | DR15 Monte Cristi |
| IV21 Korhogo | DA01 Arhus | DR32 Monte Plata |
| IV29 Lakota | DA02 Bornholm | DR16 Pedernales |
| IV47 Man | DA03 Frederiksborg | DR17 Peravia |
| IV30 Mankono | DA04 Fyn | DR18 Puerto Plata |
| IV48 Mbahiakro | DA05 Kobenhavn | DR19 Salcedo |
| IV23 Odienne | DA07 Nordjylland | DR20 Samana |
| IV31 Oume | DA08 Ribe | DR21 Sanchez Ramirez |
| IV49 Sakassou | DA09 Ringkobing | DR33 San Cristobal |
| IV50 San Pedro | DA10 Roskilde | DR23 San Juan |
| IV51 Sassandra | DA11 Sonderjylland | DR24 San Pedro De Macoris |
| IV25 Seguela | DA06 Staden Kobenhavn | DR25 Santiago |
| IV52 Sinfra | DA12 Storstrom | DR26 Santiago Rodriguez |
| IV32 Soubre | DA13 Vejle | DR27 Valverde |
| IV53 Tabou | DA14 Vestsjalland | |
| IV54 Tanda | DA15 Viborg | EC ECUADOR |
| IV55 Tiassale | | EC02 Azuay |
| IV33 Tingrela | DJ DJIBOUTI | EC03 Bolivar |
| IV26 Toubia | DJ01 `Ali Sabih | EC04 Canar |
| IV56 Toumodi | DJ02 Dikhil | EC05 Carchi |
| IV57 Vavoua | DJ03 Djibouti | EC06 Chimborazo |
| IV58 Yamoussoukro | DJ04 Obock | EC07 Cotopaxi |
| IV34 Zuenoula | DJ05 Tadjoura | EC08 El Oro |
| | | EC09 Esmeraldas |
| HR CROATIA | DO DOMINICA | EC01 Galapagos |
| | DO02 Saint Andrew | EC10 Guayas |
| CU CUBA | DO03 Saint David | EC11 Imbabura |
| CU05 Camaguey | DO04 Saint George | EC12 Loja |
| CU07 Ciego de Avila | DO05 Saint John | EC13 Los Rios |
| CU08 Cienfuegos | DO06 Saint Joseph | EC14 Manabi |
| CU02 Ciudad de la Habana | DO07 Saint Luke | EC15 Morona-Santiago |
| CU09 Granma | DO08 Saint Mark | EC21 Napo |
| CU10 Guantanamo | DO09 Saint Patrick | EC17 Pastaza |
| CU12 Holguin | DO10 Saint Paul | EC18 Pichincha |
| CU04 Isla de la Juventud | DO11 Saint Peter | EC22 Sucumbios |
| CU11 La Habana | | EC19 Tungurahua |
| CU13 Las Tunas | DR DOMINICAN REPUBLIC | EC20 Zamora-Chinchi |
| CU03 Matanzas | DR01 Azua | |
| CU01 Pinar del Rio | DR02 Baoruco | * EG EGYPT |
| CU14 Sancti Spiritus | DR03 Barahona | EG01 Ad Daqahliyah |
| CU15 Santiago de Cuba | DR04 Dajabon | EG02 Al Bahr al Ahmar |
| CU16 Villa Clara | DR05 Distrito Nacional | EG03 Al Buhayrah |
| | DR06 Duarte | EG04 Al Fayyum |
| CY CYPRUS | DR11 Elias Pina | EG05 Al Gharbiyah |
| CY01 Famagusta | DR28 El Seibo | EG06 Al Iskandariyah |

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| EG07 Al Isma'iliyah | EN05 Jogevasmaa | FO FAROE ISLANDS |
| EG08 Al Jizah | EN06 Kohtla-Jarve | |
| EG09 Al Minufiyah | EN07 Laanemaa | FM FEDERATED STATES OF |
| EG10 Al Minya | EN08 Laane-Virumaa | MICRONESIA |
| EG11 Al Qahirah | EN09 Narva | FM03 Chuuk |
| EG12 Al Qalyubiyah | EN10 Parnu | FM01 Kosrae |
| EG13 Al Wadi al Jadid | EN11 Parnumaa | FM02 Pohnpei |
| EG14 Ash Sharqiyah | EN12 Polvamaa | FM04 Yap |
| EG15 As Suways | EN13 Raplamaa | |
| EG16 Aswan | EN14 Saaremaa | FJ FIJI |
| EG17 Asyut | EN15 Sillamae | FJ01 Central |
| EG18 Bani Suwayf | EN16 Tallinn | FJ02 Eastern |
| EG19 Bur Sa'id | EN17 Tartu | FJ03 Northern |
| EG20 Dumyat | EN18 Tartumaa | FJ04 Rotuma |
| EG26 Janub Sina' | EN19 Valgamaa | FJ05 Western |
| EG21 Kafr ash Shaykh | EN20 Viljandimaa | |
| EG22 Matruh | EN21 Vorumaa | * FI FINLAND |
| EG23 Qina | | FI01 Ahvenanmaa |
| EG27 Shamal Sina' | ET ETHIOPIA | FI02 Hame |
| EG24 Suhaj | ET15 Adis Abeba | FI03 Keski-Suomi |
| | ET01 Arsi | FI04 Kuopio |
| ES EL SALVADOR | ET17 Asosa | FI05 Kymi |
| ES01 Ahuachapan | ET38 Bale | FI06 Lappi |
| ES02 Cabanas | ET18 Borena | FI07 Mikkeli |
| ES03 Chalatenango | ET19 Debub Gonder | FI08 Oulu |
| ES04 Cuscatlan | ET20 Debub Shewa | FI09 Pohjois-Karjala |
| ES05 La Libertad | ET21 Debub Welo | FI10 Turku ja Pori |
| ES06 La Paz | ET22 Dire Dawa | FI11 Uusimaa |
| ES07 La Union | ET23 Gambela | FI12 Vaasa |
| ES08 Morazan | ET39 Gamo Gofa | |
| ES09 San Miguel | ET40 Ilubabor | * FR FRANCE |
| ES10 San Salvador | ET41 Kefa | FRC1 Alsace |
| ES11 Santa Ana | ET24 Metekel | FR97 Aquitaine |
| ES12 San Vicente | ET25 Mirab Gojam | FR98 Auvergne |
| ES13 Sonsonate | ET26 Mirab Harerge | FR99 Basse-Normandie |
| ES14 Usulutun | ET27 Mirab Shewa | FRA1 Bourgogne |
| | ET28 Misrak Gojam | FRA2 Bretagne |
| EK EQUATORIAL GUINEA | ET29 Misrak Harerge | FRA3 Centre |
| EK03 Annobon | ET30 Nazret | FRA4 Champagne-Ardenne |
| EK04 Bioko Norte | ET31 Ogaden | FRA5 Corse |
| EK05 Bioko Sur | ET32 Omo | FRA6 Franche-Comte |
| EK06 Centro Sur | ET33 Semen Gonder | FRA7 Haute-Normandie |
| EK07 Kie-Ntem | ET34 Semen Shewa | FRA8 Ile-de-France |
| EK08 Litoral | ET35 Semen Welo | FRA9 Languedoc-Roussillon |
| EK09 Wele-Nzas | ET42 Sidamo | FRB1 Limousin |
| | ET37 Tigray | FRB2 Lorraine |
| ER ERITREA | ET43 Welega | FRB3 Midi-Pyrenees |
| | | FRB4 Nord-Pas-de-Calais |
| EN ESTONIA | EU EUROPA ISLAND | FRB5 Pays de la Loire |
| EN01 Harjumaa | | FRB6 Picardie |
| EN02 Hiiumaa | FK FALKLAND ISLANDS (ISLAS | FRB7 Poitou-Charentes |
| EN03 Ida-Virumaa | MALVINAS) | FRB8 Provence-Alpes-Cote |
| EN04 Jarvamaa | | d'Azur |

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| FRB9 Rhone-Alpes | GH03 Brong-Ahafo | GR07 Pella |
| FG FRENCH GUIANA | GH04 Central | GR16 Pieria |
| FP FRENCH POLYNESIA | GH05 Eastern | GR19 Preveza |
| FS FRENCH SOUTHERN AND ANTARCTIC LANDS | GH01 Greater Accra | GR44 Rethimni |
| GB GABON | GH06 Northern | GR02 Rodhopi |
| GB01 Estuaire | GH10 Upper East | GR48 Samos |
| GB02 Haut-Ogooue | GH11 Upper West | GR05 Serrai |
| GB03 Moyen-Ogooue | GH08 Volta | GR18 Thesprotia |
| GB04 Ngounie | GH09 Western | GR13 Thessaloniki |
| GB05 Nyanga | GI GIBRALTAR | GR22 Trikala |
| GB06 Ogooue-Ivindo | GO GLORIOSO ISLANDS | GR33 Voiotia |
| GB07 Ogooue-Lolo | GR GREECE | GR03 Xanthi |
| GB08 Ogooue-Maritime | GR31 Aitolia kai Akarnania | GR28 Zakynthos |
| GB09 Woleu-Ntem | GR38 Akhaia | GL GREENLAND |
| GA GAMBIA, THE | GR36 Argolis | GL01 Nordgronland |
| GA01 Banjul | GR41 Arkadhia | GL02 Ostgronland |
| GA02 Lower River | GR20 Arta | GL03 Vestgronland |
| GA03 MacCarthy Island | GR35 Attiki | GJ GRENADA |
| GA07 North Bank | GR47 Dhodhekanisos | GJ01 Saint Andrew |
| GA04 Upper River | GR04 Drama | GJ02 Saint David |
| GA05 Western | GR30 Evritania | GJ03 Saint George |
| GZ GAZA STRIP | GR01 Evros | GJ04 Saint John |
| GG GEORGIA | GR34 Evvoia | GJ05 Saint Mark |
| * GM GERMANY | GR08 Florina | GJ06 Saint Patrick |
| GM01 Baden-Wurttemberg | GR32 Fokis | GP GUADELOUPE |
| GM02 Bayern | GR29 Fthiotis | GQ GUAM |
| GM16 Berlin | GR10 Grevena | GT GUATEMALA |
| GM11 Brandenburg | GR39 Ilia | GT01 Alta Verapaz |
| GM03 Bremen | GR12 Imathia | GT02 Baja Verapaz |
| GM04 Hamburg | GR17 Ioannina | GT03 Chimaltenango |
| GM05 Hessen | GR45 Iraklion | GT04 Chiquimula |
| GM12 Mecklenburg-Vorpommern | GR23 Kardhitsa | GT05 El Progreso |
| GM06 Niedersachsen | GR09 Kastoria | GT06 Escuintla |
| GM07 Nordrhein-Westfalen | GR14 Kavala | GT07 Guatemala |
| GM08 Rheinland-Pfalz | GR27 Kefallinia | GT08 Huehuetenango |
| GM09 Saarland | GR25 Kerkira | GT09 Izabal |
| GM13 Sachsen | GR15 Khalkidhiki | GT10 Jalapa |
| GM14 Sachsen-Anhalt | GR43 Khania | GT11 Jutiapa |
| GM10 Schleswig-Holstein | GR50 Khios | GT12 Peten |
| GM15 Thuringen | GR49 Kikladhes | GT14 Quiche |
| * GH GHANA | GR06 Kilis | GT13 Quetzaltenango |
| GH02 Ashanti | GR37 Korinthia | GT15 Retalhuleu |
| | GR11 Kozani | GT16 Sacatepequez |
| | GR42 Lakonia | GT17 San Marcos |
| | GR21 Larisa | GT18 Santa Rosa |
| | GR46 Lasithi | GT19 Solola |
| | GR51 Lesvos | GT20 Suchitepequez |
| | GR26 Levkas | GT21 Totonicapan |
| | GR24 Magnisia | |
| | GR40 Messinia | |

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| GT22 Zacapa | GY15 Mahaica-Berbice | HU07 Debrecen |
| GK GUERNSEY | GY16 Pomeroun-Supenaam | HU27 Dunaujvaros |
| GV GUINEA | GY17 Potaro-Siparuni | HU28 Eger |
| GV01 Beyla | GY18 Upper Demerara-Berbice | HU08 Fejer |
| GV02 Boffa | GY19 Upper Takutu-Upper | HU25 Gyor |
| GV03 Boke | Essequibo | HU09 Gyor-Moson-Sopron |
| GV04 Conakry | HA HAITI | HU10 Hajdu-Bihar |
| GV05 Dabola | HA06 Artibonite | HU11 Heves |
| GV06 Dalaba | HA07 Centre | HU29 Hodmezovasarhely |
| GV07 Dinguiraye | HA08 Grand' Anse | HU20 Jasz-Nagykun-Szolnok |
| GV08 Dubreka | HA09 Nord | HU30 Kaposvar |
| GV09 Faranah | HA10 Nord-Est | HU31 Kecskemet |
| GV10 Forecariah | HA03 Nord-Ouest | HU12 Komarom-Esztergom |
| GV11 Fria | HA11 Ouest | HU13 Miskolc |
| GV12 Gaoual | HA12 Sud | HU32 Nagykanizsa |
| GV13 Gueckedou | HA13 Sud-Est | HU14 Nograd |
| GV14 Kankan | HM HEARD ISLAND AND | HU33 Nyiregyhaza |
| GV15 Kerouane | MCDONALD ISLANDS | HU15 Pecs |
| GV16 Kindia | HO HONDURAS | HU16 Pest |
| GV17 Kissidougou | HO01 Atlantida | HU17 Somogy |
| GV18 Koundara | HO02 Choluteca | HU34 Sopron |
| GV19 Kouroussa | HO03 Colon | HU18 Szabolcs-Szatmar-Bereg |
| GV20 Labe | HO04 Comayagua | HU19 Szeged |
| GV21 Macenta | HO05 Copan | HU35 Szekesfehervar |
| GV22 Mali | HO06 Cortes | HU36 Szolnok |
| GV23 Mamou | HO07 El Paraiso | HU37 Szombathely |
| GV24 Nzerekore | HO08 Francisco Morazan | HU38 Tatabanya |
| GV25 Pita | HO09 Gracias a Dios | HU21 Tolna |
| GV26 Siguiiri | HO10 Intibuca | HU22 Vas |
| GV27 Telimele | HO11 Islas de la Bahia | HU23 Veszprem |
| GV28 Tougue | HO12 La Paz | HU39 Veszprem |
| GV29 Yomou | HO13 Lempira | HU24 Zala |
| PU GUINEA-BISSAU | HO14 Ocotepeque | HU40 Zalaegerszeg |
| PU01 Bafata | HO15 Olancho | IC ICELAND |
| PU12 Biombo | HO16 Santa Barbara | IC01 Akranes |
| PU11 Bissau | HO17 Valle | IC02 Akureyri |
| PU05 Bolama | HO18 Yoro | IC03 Arnessysla |
| PU06 Cacheu | HK HONG KONG | IC04 Austur-Bardastrandarsysla |
| PU10 Gabu | HQ HOWLAND ISLAND | IC05 Austur-Hunavatnssysla |
| PU04 Oio | * HU HUNGARY | IC06 Austur-Skaftafellssysla |
| PU02 Quinara | HU01 Bacs-Kiskun | IC07 Borgarfjardarsysla |
| PU07 Tombali | HU02 Baranya | IC08 Dalasysla |
| GY GUYANA | HU03 Bekes | IC09 Eyjafjardarsysla |
| GY10 Barima-Waini | HU26 Bekescsaba | IC10 Gullbringusysla |
| GY11 Cuyuni-Mazaruni | HU04 Borsod-Abauj-Zemplen | IC11 Hafnarfjordur |
| GY12 Demerara-Mahaica | HU05 Budapest | IC12 Husavik |
| GY13 East Berbice-Corentyne | HU06 Csongrad | IC13 Isafjordur |
| GY14 Essequibo Islands-West | | IC14 Keflavik |
| Demerara | | IC15 Kjosarsysla |
| | | IC16 Kopavogur |
| | | IC17 Myrasysla |
| | | IC18 Neskaupstadur |

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| IC19 Nordur-Isafjardarsysla | IN27 Uttar Pradesh | IR25 Semnan |
| IC20 Nordur-Mulasysla | IN28 West Bengal | IR04 Sistan va Baluchestan |
| IC21 Nordur-Tingeyjarsysla | | IR26 Tehran |
| IC22 Olafsfjordur | ID INDONESIA | IR31 Yazd |
| IC23 Rangarvallasysla | ID01 Aceh | IR27 Zanzan |
| IC24 Reykjavik | ID02 Bali | |
| IC25 Saudarkrokur | ID03 Bengkulu | IZ IRAQ |
| IC26 Seydisfjordur | ID09 Irian Jaya | IZ01 Al Anbar |
| IC27 Siglufjordur | ID04 Jakarta Raya | IZ02 Al Basrah |
| IC28 Skagafjardarsysla | ID05 Jambi | IZ03 Al Muthanna |
| IC29 Snafellsnes- og | ID06 Jawa Barat | IZ04 Al Qadisiyah |
| Hnappadalssysla | ID07 Jawa Tengah | IZ17 An Najaf |
| IC30 Strandasysla | ID08 Jawa Timur | IZ11 Arbil |
| IC31 Sudur-Mulasysla | ID11 Kalimantan Barat | IZ05 As Sulaymaniyah |
| IC32 Sudur-Tingeyjarsysla | ID12 Kalimantan Selatan | IZ13 At Ta'mim |
| IC33 Vestmannaeyjar | ID13 Kalimantan Tengah | IZ06 Babil |
| IC34 Vestur-Bardastrandarsysla | ID14 Kalimantan Timur | IZ07 Baghdad |
| IC35 Vestur-Hunavatnssysla | ID15 Lampung | IZ08 Dahuk |
| IC36 Vestur-Isafjardarsysla | ID16 Maluku | IZ09 Dhi Qar |
| IC37 Vestur-Skaftafellssysla | ID17 Nusa Tenggara Barat | IZ10 Diyala |
| | ID18 Nusa Tenggara Timur | IZ12 Karbala' |
| * IN INDIA | ID19 Riau | IZ14 Maysan |
| IN01 Andaman and Nicobar | ID20 Sulawesi Selatan | IZ15 Ninawa |
| Islands | ID21 Sulawesi Tengah | IZ18 Salah ad Din |
| IN02 Andhra Pradesh | ID22 Sulawesi Tenggara | IZ16 Wasit |
| IN30 Arunachal Pradesh | ID23 Sulawesi Utara | |
| IN03 Assam | ID24 Sumatera Barat | EI IRELAND |
| IN04 Bihar | ID25 Sumatera Selatan | EI01 Carlow |
| IN05 Chandigarh | ID26 Sumatera Utara | EI02 Cavan |
| IN06 Dadra and Nagar Haveli | ID27 Timor Timur | EI03 Clare |
| IN32 Daman and Diu | ID10 Yogyakarta | EI04 Cork |
| IN07 Delhi | | EI06 Donegal |
| IN33 Goa | * IR IRAN | EI07 Dublin |
| IN09 Gujarat | IR01 Azarbayjan-e Bakhtari | EI10 Galway |
| IN10 Haryana | IR02 Azarbayjan-e Khavari | EI11 Kerry |
| IN11 Himachal Pradesh | IR13 Bakhtaran | EI12 Kildare |
| IN12 Jammu and Kashmir | IR22 Bushehr | EI13 Kilkenny |
| IN19 Karnataka | IR03 Chahar Mahall va Bakhtiari | EI15 Laois |
| IN13 Kerala | IR28 Esfahan | EI14 Leitrim |
| IN14 Lakshadweep | IR07 Fars | EI16 Limerick |
| IN15 Madhya Pradesh | IR08 Gilan | EI18 Longford |
| IN16 Maharashtra | IR09 Hamadan | EI19 Louth |
| IN17 Manipur | IR11 Hormozgan | EI20 Mayo |
| IN18 Meghalaya | IR10 Ilam | EI21 Meath |
| IN31 Mizoram | IR29 Kerman | EI22 Monaghan |
| IN20 Nagaland | IR30 Khorasan | EI23 Offaly |
| IN21 Orissa | IR15 Khuzestan | EI24 Roscommon |
| IN22 Pondicherry | IR05 Kohkiluyeh va Buyer | EI25 Sligo |
| IN23 Punjab | Ahmadi | EI26 Tipperary |
| IN24 Rajasthan | IR16 Kordestan | EI27 Waterford |
| IN29 Sikkim | IR23 Lorestan | EI29 Westmeath |
| IN25 Tamil Nadu | IR24 Markazi | EI30 Wexford |
| IN26 Tripura | IR17 Mazandaran | EI31 Wicklow |

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| * IS ISRAEL | JA05 Ehime | JO10 Al Mafrag |
| IS01 HaDarem | JA06 Fukui | JO11 `Amman |
| IS02 HaMerkaz | JA07 Fukuoka | JO12 At Tafilah |
| IS03 HaZafon | JA08 Fukushima | JO13 Az Zarqa |
| IS04 Hefa | JA09 Gifu | JO14 Irbid |
| IS05 Tel Aviv | JA10 Gumma | JO07 Ma'an |
| IS06 Yerushalayim | JA11 Hiroshima | |
| | JA12 Hokkaido | JU JUAN DE NOVA ISLAND |
| * IT ITALY | JA13 Hyogo | |
| IT01 Abruzzi | JA14 Ibaraki | KZ KAZAKHSTAN |
| IT02 Basilicata | JA15 Ishikawa | |
| IT03 Calabria | JA16 Iwate | KE KENYA |
| IT04 Campania | JA17 Kagawa | KE01 Central |
| IT05 Emilia-Romagna | JA18 Kagoshima | KE02 Coast |
| IT06 Friuli-Venezia Giulia | JA19 Kanagawa | KE03 Eastern |
| IT07 Lazio | JA20 Kochi | KE05 Nairobi Area |
| IT08 Liguria | JA21 Kumamoto | KE06 North-Eastern |
| IT09 Lombardia | JA22 Kyoto | KE07 Nyanza |
| IT10 Marche | JA23 Mie | KE08 Rift Valley |
| IT11 Molise | JA24 Miyagi | KE09 Western |
| IT12 Piemonte | JA25 Miyazaki | |
| IT13 Puglia | JA26 Nagano | KQ KINGMAN REEF |
| IT14 Sardegna | JA27 Nagasaki | |
| IT15 Sicilia | JA28 Nara | KR KIRIBATI |
| IT16 Toscana | JA29 Niigata | KR01 Gilbert Islands |
| IT17 Trentino-Alto Adige | JA30 Oita | KR02 Line Islands |
| IT18 Umbria | JA31 Okayama | KR03 Phoenix Islands |
| IT19 Valle d'Aosta | JA47 Okinawa | |
| IT20 Veneto | JA32 Osaka | KN KOREA, DEMOCRATIC |
| | JA33 Saga | PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF |
| * JM JAMAICA | JA34 Saitama | KN01 Chagang-do |
| JM01 Clarendon | JA35 Shiga | KN16 Hamgyong-bukto |
| JM02 Hanover | JA36 Shimane | KN03 Hamgyong-namdo |
| JM17 Kingston | JA37 Shizuoka | KN07 Hwanghae-bukto |
| JM04 Manchester | JA38 Tochigi | KN06 Hwanghae-namdo |
| JM07 Portland | JA39 Tokushima | KN08 Kaesong-si |
| JM08 Saint Andrew | JA40 Tokyo | KN09 Kangwon-do |
| JM09 Saint Ann | JA41 Tottori | KN14 Namp'o-si |
| JM10 Saint Catherine | JA42 Toyama | KN11 P'yongan-bukto |
| JM11 Saint Elizabeth | JA43 Wakayama | KN15 P'yongan-namdo |
| JM12 Saint James | JA44 Yamagata | KN12 P'yongyang-si |
| JM13 Saint Mary | JA45 Yamaguchi | KN13 Yanggang-do |
| JM14 Saint Thomas | JA46 Yamanashi | |
| JM15 Trelawny | | * KS KOREA, REPUBLIC OF |
| JM16 Westmoreland | DQ JARVIS ISLAND | KS01 Cheju-do |
| | | KS03 Cholla-bukto |
| JN JAN MAYEN | JE JERSEY | KS16 Cholla-namdo |
| | | KS05 Ch'ungch'ong-bukto |
| * JA JAPAN | JQ JOHNSTON ATOLL | KS17 Ch'ungch'ong-namdo |
| JA01 Aichi | | KS12 Inch'on-jikhalsi |
| JA02 Akita | JO JORDAN | KS06 Kangwon-do |
| JA03 Aomori | JO02 Al Balqa' | KS18 Kwangju-jikhalsi |
| JA04 Chiba | JO09 Al Karak | KS13 Kyonggi-do |

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| KS14 Kyongsang-bukto | LI04 Grand Cape Mount | LU02 Grevenmacher |
| KS08 Kyongsang-namdo | LI02 Grand Jide | LU03 Luxembourg |
| KS10 Pusan-jikhalsi | LI05 Lofa | |
| KS11 Soul-t'ukpyolsi | LI06 Maryland | MC MACAU |
| KS15 Taegu-jikhalsi | LI07 Monrovia | MC01 Ilhas |
| KS19 Taejon-jikhalsi | LI08 Montserrado | MC02 Macau |
| | LI09 Nimba | |
| KU KUWAIT | LI10 Sino | MK MACEDONIA |
| KU01 Al Ahmadi | | |
| KU02 Al Kuwayt | LY LIBYA | MA MADAGASCAR |
| KU03 Hawalli | LY47 Ajdabiya | MA05 Antananarivo |
| | LY03 Al 'Aziziyah | MA01 Antsiranana |
| KG KYRGYZSTAN | LY48 Al Fatih | MA02 Fianarantsoa |
| | LY49 Al Jabal al Akhdar | MA03 Mahajanga |
| LA LAOS | LY05 Al Jufrah | MA04 Toamasina |
| LA01 Attapu | LY50 Al Khums | MA06 Toliara |
| LA02 Champasak | LY08 Al Kufrah | |
| LA03 Houaphan | LY51 An Nuqat al Khams | MI MALAWI |
| LA04 Khammouan | LY13 Ash Shati' | MI24 Blantyre |
| LA05 Louang Namtha | LY52 Awbari | MI02 Chikwawa |
| LA06 Louangphrabang | LY53 Az Zawiyah | MI03 Chiradzulu |
| LA07 Oudomxai | LY54 Banghazi | MI04 Chitipa |
| LA08 Phongsali | LY55 Darnah | MI06 Dedza |
| LA09 Saravan | LY56 Ghadamis | MI07 Dowa |
| LA10 Savannakhet | LY57 Gharyan | MI08 Karonga |
| LA11 Vientiane | LY58 Misratah | MI09 Kasungu |
| LA13 Xaignabouri | LY30 Murzuq | MI11 Lilongwe |
| LA14 Xiangkhoang | LY34 Sabha | MI10 Machinga |
| | LY59 Sawfajjin | MI12 Mangochi |
| LG LATVIA | LY60 Surt | MI13 Mchinji |
| | LY61 Tarabulus | MI14 Mulanje |
| LE LEBANON | LY41 Tarhunah | MI25 Mwanza |
| Al Biqua` | LY42 Tubruq | MI15 Mzimba |
| Al Janub | LY62 Yafran | MI17 Nkhata Bay |
| Ash Shamal | LY45 Zlitan | MI18 Nkhotakota |
| Bayrut | | MI19 Nsanje |
| Jabal Lubnan | LS LIECHTENSTEIN | MI16 Ntcheu |
| | LS01 Balzers | MI20 Ntchisi |
| LT LESOTHO | LS02 Eschen | MI21 Rumphu |
| LT10 Berea | LS03 Gamprin | MI22 Salima |
| LT11 Butha-Buthe | LS04 Mauren | MI05 Thyolo |
| LT12 Leribe | LS05 Planken | MI23 Zomba |
| LT13 Mafeteng | LS06 Ruggell | |
| LT14 Maseru | LS07 Schaan | * MY MALAYSIA |
| LT15 Mohales Hoek | LS08 Schellenberg | MY01 Johor |
| LT16 Mokhotlong | LS09 Triesen | MY02 Kedah |
| LT17 Qachas Nek | LS10 Triesenberg | MY03 Kelantan |
| LT18 Quthing | LS11 Vaduz | MY15 Labuan |
| LT19 Thaba-Tseka | | MY04 Melaka |
| | LH LITHUANIA | MY05 Negeri Sembilan |
| LI LIBERIA | | MY06 Pahang |
| LI01 Bong | LU LUXEMBOURG | MY07 Perak |
| LI03 Grand Bassa | LU01 Diekirch | MY08 Perlis |

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| MY09 Pulau Pinang | MR10 Guidimaka | MX29 Tlaxcala |
| MY16 Sabah | MR01 Hodh Ech Chargui | MX30 Veracruz-Llave |
| MY11 Sarawak | MR02 Hodh El Gharbi | MX31 Yucatan |
| MY12 Selangor | MR12 Inchiri | MX32 Zacatecas |
| MY13 Terengganu | MR09 Tagant | |
| MY14 Wilayah Persekutuan | MR11 Tiris Zemmour | MQ MIDWAY ISLANDS |
| | MR06 Trarza | |
| | | MD MOLDOVA |
| MV MALDIVES | MP MAURITIUS | |
| MV02 Aliff | MP21 Agalega Islands | MN MONACO |
| MV20 Baa | MP12 Black River | MN01 La Condamine |
| MV17 Daalu | MP22 Cargados Carajos | MN02 Monaco |
| MV14 Faafu | MP13 Flacq | MN03 Monte-Carlo |
| MV27 Gaafu Aliff | MP14 Grand Port | |
| MV28 Gaafu Daalu | MP15 Moka | MG MONGOLIA |
| MV07 Haa Aliff | MP16 Pamplemousses | MG01 Arhangay |
| MV23 Haa Daalu | MP17 Plaines Wilhems | MG02 Bayanhongor |
| MV26 Kaafu | MP18 Port Louis | MG03 Bayan-Olgii |
| MV05 Laamu | MP19 Riviere du Rempart | MG21 Bulgan |
| MV03 Laviyani | MP23 Rodrigues | MG05 Darhan |
| MV12 Meemu | MP20 Savanne | MG06 Dornod |
| MV29 Naviyani | | MG07 Dornogovi |
| MV25 Noonu | MF MAYOTTE | MG08 Dundgovi |
| MV13 Raa | | MG09 Dzavhan |
| MV01 Seenu | * MX MEXICO | MG22 Erdenet |
| MV24 Shaviyani | MX01 Aguascalientes | MG10 Govi-Altay |
| MV08 Thaa | MX02 Baja California | MG11 Hentiy |
| MV04 Waavu | MX03 Baja California Sur | MG12 Hovd |
| | MX04 Campeche | MG13 Hovsgol |
| ML MALI | MX05 Chiapas | MG14 Omnogovi |
| ML01 Bamako | MX06 Chihuahua | MG15 Ovorhangay |
| ML02 Gao | MX07 Coahuila de Zaragoza | MG16 Selenge |
| ML03 Kayes | MX08 Colima | MG17 Suhbaatar |
| ML07 Koulikoro | MX09 Distrito Federal | MG18 Tov |
| ML04 Mopti | MX10 Durango | MG20 Ulaanbaatar |
| ML05 Segou | MX11 Guanajuato | MG19 Uvs |
| ML06 Sikasso | MX12 Guerrero | |
| ML08 Tombouctou | MX13 Hidalgo | MW MONTENEGRO |
| | MX14 Jalisco | |
| MT MALTA | MX15 Mexico | MH MONTSERRAT |
| | MX16 Michoacan de Ocampo | MH01 Saint Anthony |
| IM MAN, ISLE OF | MX17 Morelos | MH02 Saint Georges |
| | MX18 Nayarit | MH03 Saint Peter |
| RM MARSHALL ISLANDS | MX19 Nuevo Leon | |
| | MX20 Oaxaca | MO MOROCCO |
| * MB MARTINIQUE | MX21 Puebla | MO01 Agadir |
| | MX22 Queretaro de Arteaga | MO02 Al Hoceima |
| MR MAURITANIA | MX23 Quintana Roo | MO03 Azilal |
| MR07 Adrar | MX24 San Luis Potosi | MO05 Beni Mellal |
| MR03 Assaba | MX25 Sinaloa | MO04 Ben Slimane |
| MR05 Brakna | MX26 Sonora | MO06 Boulemane |
| MR08 Dakhlet Nouadhibou | MX27 Tabasco | MO07 Casablanca |
| MR04 Gorgol | MX28 Tamaulipas | MO08 Chaouen |

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| MO09 El Jadida | WA06 Kaokoland | * NL NETHERLANDS |
| MO10 El Kelaa des Srarhna | WA20 Karasburg | NL01 Drenthe |
| MO11 Er Rachidia | WA07 Karibib | NL12 Dronten |
| MO12 Essaouira | WA25 Kavango | NL02 Friesland |
| MO13 Fes | WA08 Keetmanshoop | NL03 Gelderland |
| MO14 Figuig | WA09 Luderitz | NL04 Groningen |
| MO33 Guelmim | WA10 Maltahohe | NL14 Lelystad |
| MO34 Ifrane | WA26 Mariental | NL05 Limburg |
| MO15 Kenitra | WA27 Namaland | NL06 Noord-Brabant |
| MO16 Khemisset | WA11 Okahandja | NL07 Noord-Holland |
| MO17 Khenifra | WA12 Omaruru | NL08 Overijssel |
| MO18 Khouribga | WA13 Otjiwarongo | NL09 Utrecht |
| MO35 Laayoune | WA14 Outjo | NL10 Zeeland |
| MO41 Larache | WA15 Owambo | NL13 Zuidelijke |
| MO19 Marrakech | WA16 Rehoboth | IJsselmeerpolders |
| MO20 Meknes | WA17 Swakopmund | NL11 Zuid-Holland |
| MO21 Nador | WA18 Tsumeb | |
| MO22 Ouarzazate | WA21 Windhoek | NT NETHERLANDS ANTILLES |
| MO23 Oujda | | |
| MO24 Rabat-Sale | NR NAURU | NC NEW CALEDONIA |
| MO25 Safi | NR01 Aiwo | |
| MO26 Settat | NR02 Anabar | * NZ NEW ZEALAND |
| MO38 Sidi Kacem | NR03 Anetan | NZ01 Akaroa |
| MO27 Tanger | NR04 Anibare | NZ03 Amuri |
| MO36 Tan-Tan | NR05 Baiti | NZ04 Ashburton |
| MO37 Taounate | NR06 Boe | NZ07 Bay of Islands |
| MO39 Taroudannt | NR07 Buada | NZ08 Bruce |
| MO29 Tata | NR08 Denigomodu | NZ09 Buller |
| MO30 Taza | NR09 Ewa | NZ10 Chatham Islands |
| MO40 Tetouan | NR10 Ijuw | NZ11 Cheviot |
| MO32 Tiznit | NR11 Meneng | NZ12 Clifton |
| | NR12 Nibok | NZ13 Clutha |
| MZ MOZAMBIQUE | NR13 Uaboe | NZ14 Cook |
| MZ01 Cabo Delgado | NR14 Yaren | NZ16 Dannevirke |
| MZ02 Gaza | | NZ17 Egmont |
| MZ03 Inhambane | BQ NAVASSA ISLAND | NZ18 Eketahuna |
| MZ10 Manica | | NZ19 Ellesmere |
| MZ04 Maputo | NP NEPAL | NZ20 Eltham |
| MZ06 Nampula | NP01 Bagmati | NZ21 Eyre |
| MZ07 Niassa | NP02 Bheri | NZ22 Featherston |
| MZ05 Sofala | NP03 Dhawalagiri | NZ24 Franklin |
| MZ08 Tete | NP04 Gandaki | NZ26 Golden Bay |
| MZ09 Zambezia | NP05 Janakpur | NZ27 Great Barrier Island |
| | NP06 Karnali | NZ28 Grey |
| WA NAMIBIA | NP07 Kosi | NZ29 Hauraki Plains |
| WA01 Bethanien | NP08 Lumbini | NZ30 Hawera |
| WA03 Boesmanland | NP09 Mahakali | NZ31 Hawke's Bay |
| WA02 Caprivi Oos | NP10 Mechi | NZ32 Heathcote |
| WA22 Damaraland | NP11 Narayani | NZD9 Hikurangi |
| WA04 Gobabis | NP12 Rapti | NZ33 Hobson |
| WA05 Grootfontein | NP13 Sagarmatha | NZ34 Hokianga |
| WA23 Hereroland Oos | NP14 Seti | NZ35 Horowhenua |
| WA24 Hereroland Wes | | NZD4 Hurunui |

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|------|-------------------|------|-------------------------|------|--------------------------|
| NZ36 | Hutt | NZ89 | Waimarino | NI21 | Akwa Ibom |
| NZ37 | Inangahua | NZ90 | Waimate | NI25 | Anambra |
| NZ38 | Inglewood | NZ91 | Waimate West | NI06 | Bauchi |
| NZ39 | Kaikoura | NZ92 | Waimea | NI26 | Benue |
| NZ40 | Kairanga | NZ93 | Waipa | NI27 | Borno |
| NZ41 | Kiwitea | NZ95 | Waipawa | NI22 | Cross River |
| NZ43 | Lake | NZ96 | Waipukurau | NI36 | Delta |
| NZ45 | Mackenzie | NZ97 | Wairarapa South | NI37 | Edo |
| NZ46 | Malvern | NZ98 | Wairewa | NI38 | Enugu |
| NZE1 | Manaia | NZ99 | Wairoa | NI28 | Imo |
| NZ47 | Manawatu | NZA4 | Waitaki | NI39 | Jigawa |
| NZ48 | Mangonui | NZA6 | Waitomo | NI23 | Kaduna |
| NZ49 | Maniototo | NZA8 | Waitotara | NI29 | Kano |
| NZ50 | Marlborough | NZE6 | Wallace | NI24 | Katsina |
| NZ51 | Masterton | NZB2 | Wanganui | NI40 | Kebbi |
| NZ52 | Matamata | NZE5 | Waverley | NI41 | Kogi |
| NZ53 | Mount Herbert | NZB3 | Westland | NI30 | Kwara |
| NZ54 | Ohinemuri | NZB4 | Whakatane | NI05 | Lagos |
| NZ55 | Opotiki | NZA1 | Whangarei | NI31 | Niger |
| NZ56 | Oroua | NZA2 | Whangaroa | NI16 | Ogun |
| NZ57 | Otamatea | NZA3 | Woodville | NI17 | Ondo |
| NZ58 | Otorohanga | | | NI42 | Osun |
| NZ59 | Oxford | NU | NICARAGUA | NI32 | Oyo |
| NZ60 | Pahiatua | NU01 | Boaco | NI19 | Plateau |
| NZ61 | Paparua | NU02 | Carazo | NI10 | Rivers |
| NZ63 | Patea | NU03 | Chinandega | NI33 | Sokoto |
| NZ65 | Piako | NU04 | Chontales | NI43 | Taraba |
| NZ66 | Pohangina | NU05 | Esteli | NI44 | Yobe |
| NZ67 | Raglan | NU06 | Granada | | |
| NZ68 | Rangiora | NU07 | Jinotega | NE | NIUE |
| NZ69 | Rangitikei | NU08 | Leon | | |
| NZ70 | Rodney | NU09 | Madriz | NF | NORFOLK ISLAND |
| NZ71 | Rotorua | NU10 | Managua | | |
| NZE2 | Runanga | NU11 | Masaya | CQ | NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS |
| NZE3 | Saint Kilda | NU12 | Matagalpa | | |
| NZD5 | Silverpeaks | NU13 | Nueva Segovia | | |
| NZ72 | Southland | NU14 | Rio San Juan | * NO | NORWAY |
| NZ73 | Stewart Island | NU15 | Rivas | NO01 | Akershus |
| NZ74 | Stratford | NU16 | Zelaya | NO02 | Aust-Agder |
| NZD6 | Strathallan | | | NO04 | Buskerud |
| NZ76 | Taranaki | NG | NIGER | NO05 | Finnmark |
| NZ77 | Taumarunui | NG01 | Agadez | NO06 | Hedmark |
| NZ78 | Taupo | NG02 | Diffa | NO07 | Hordaland |
| NZ79 | Tauranga | NG03 | Dosso | NO08 | More og Romsdal |
| NZE4 | Thames-Coromandel | NG04 | Maradi | NO09 | Nordland |
| NZ81 | Tuapeka | NG05 | Niaméy | NO10 | Nord-Trøndelag |
| NZ82 | Vincent | NG06 | Tahoua | NO11 | Oppland |
| NZ83 | Waiapu | NG07 | Zinder | NO12 | Oslo |
| NZD8 | Waiheke | | | NO13 | Ostfold |
| NZ84 | Waihemo | NI | NIGERIA | NO14 | Rogaland |
| NZ85 | Waikato | NI34 | Abia | NO15 | Sogn og Fjordane |
| NZ86 | Waikohu | NI11 | Abuja Capital Territory | NO16 | Sor-Trøndelag |
| NZ88 | Waimairi | NI35 | Adamawa | NO17 | Telemark |

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| NO18 Troms | PF PARACEL ISLANDS | RP03 Agusan del Sur |
| NO19 Vest-Agder | | RP04 Aklan |
| NO20 Vestfold | | RP05 Albay |
| | PA PARAGUAY | RPA1 Angeles |
| MU OMAN | PA18 Alto Paraguay | RP06 Antique |
| | PA01 Alto Parana | RPG8 Aurora |
| PK PAKISTAN | PA02 Amambay | RPA2 Bacolod |
| PK06 Azad Kashmir | PA03 Boqueron | RPA3 Bago |
| PK02 Balochistan | PA04 Caaguazu | RPA4 Baguio |
| PK01 Federally Administered | PA05 Caazapa | RPA5 Bais |
| Tribal Areas | PA19 Canindeyu | RP22 Basilan |
| PK08 Islamabad | PA06 Central | RPA6 Basilan City |
| PK07 Northern Areas | PA20 Chaco | RP07 Bataan |
| PK03 North-West Frontier | PA07 Concepcion | RP08 Batanes |
| PK04 Punjab | PA08 Cordillera | RP09 Batangas |
| PK05 Sindh | PA10 Guaira | RPA7 Batangas City |
| | PA11 Itapua | RP10 Benguet |
| LQ PALMYRA ATOLL | PA12 Misiones | RP11 Bohol |
| | PA13 Neembucu | RP12 Bukidnon |
| * PM PANAMA | PA21 Nueva Asuncion | RP13 Bulacan |
| PM01 Bocas del Toro | PA15 Paraguari | RPA8 Butuan |
| PM02 Chiriqui | PA16 Presidente Hayes | RPA9 Cabanatuan |
| PM03 Cocle | PA17 San Pedro | RPB1 Cadiz |
| PM04 Colon | PE PERU | RP14 Cagayan |
| PM05 Darien | PE01 Amazonas | RPB2 Cagayan de Oro |
| PM06 Herrera | PE02 Ancash | RPB3 Calbayog |
| PM07 Los Santos | PE03 Apurimac | RPB4 Caloocan |
| PM08 Panama | PE04 Arequipa | RP15 Camarines Norte |
| PM09 San Blas | PE05 Ayacucho | RP16 Camarines Sur |
| PM10 Veraguas | PE06 Cajamarca | RP17 Camiguin |
| | PE07 Callao | RPB5 Canlaon |
| PP PAPUA NEW GUINEA | PE08 Cusco | RP18 Capiz |
| PP01 Central | PE09 Huancavelica | RP19 Catanduanes |
| PP08 Chimbu | PE10 Huanuco | RP20 Cavite |
| PP09 Eastern Highlands | PE11 Ica | RPB6 Cavite City |
| PP10 East New Britain | PE12 Junin | RP21 Cebu |
| PP11 East Sepik | PE13 La Libertad | RPB7 Cebu City |
| PP19 Enga | PE14 Lambayeque | RPB8 Cotabato |
| PP02 Gulf | PE15 Lima | RPB9 Dagupan |
| PP12 Madang | PE16 Loreto | RPC1 Danao |
| PP13 Manus | PE17 Madre de Dios | RPC2 Dapitan |
| PP03 Milne Bay | PE18 Moquegua | RP24 Davao |
| PP14 Morobe | PE19 Pasco | RPC3 Davao City |
| PP20 National Capital | PE20 Piura | RP25 Davao del Sur |
| PP15 New Ireland | PE21 Puno | RP26 Davao Oriental |
| PP04 Northern | PE22 San Martin | RPC4 Dipolog |
| PP07 North Solomons | PE23 Tacna | RPC5 Dumaguete |
| PP18 Sandaun | PE24 Tumbes | RP23 Eastern Samar |
| PP05 Southern Highlands | PE25 Ucayali | RPC6 General Santos |
| PP06 Western | | RPC7 Gingoog |
| PP16 Western Highlands | RP PHILIPPINES | RP27 Ifugao |
| PP17 West New Britain | RP01 Abra | RPC8 Iligan |
| | RP02 Agusan del Norte | RP28 Ilocos Norte |

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| RP29 Ilocos Sur | RPF4 San Carlos, Negros Occidental | PL45 Lublin |
| RP30 Iloilo | RPF5 San Carlos, Pangasinan | PL46 Nowy Sacz |
| RPC9 Iloilo City | RPF6 San Jose | PL47 Olsztyn |
| RPD1 Iriga | RPF7 San Pablo | PL48 Opole |
| RP31 Isabela | RPF8 Silay | PL49 Ostroleka |
| RP32 Kalinga-Apayao | RP69 Siquijor | PL50 Pila |
| RPD2 La Carlota | RP58 Sorsogon | PL51 Piotrkow |
| RP33 Laguna | RP70 South Cotabato | PL52 Plock |
| RP34 Lanao del Norte | RP59 Southern Leyte | PL53 Poznan |
| RP35 Lanao del Sur | RP71 Sultan Kudarat | PL54 Przemysl |
| RPD3 Laoag | RP60 Sulu | PL55 Radom |
| RPD4 Lapu-Lapu | RPF9 Surigao | PL56 Rzeszow |
| RP36 La Union | RP61 Surigao del Norte | PL57 Siedlce |
| RPD5 Legaspi | RP62 Surigao del Sur | PL58 Sieradz |
| RP37 Leyte | RPG1 Tacloban | PL59 Skierniewice |
| RPD6 Lipa | RPG2 Tagaytay | PL60 Slupsk |
| RPD7 Lucena | RPG3 Tagbilaran | PL61 Suwalki |
| RP56 Maguindanao | RPG4 Tangub | PL62 Szczecin |
| RPD8 Mandaue | RP63 Tarlac | PL63 Tarnobrzeg |
| RPD9 Manila | RP72 Tawitawi | PL64 Tarnow |
| RPE1 Marawi | RPG5 Toledo | PL65 Torun |
| RP38 Marinduque | RPG6 Trece Martires | PL66 Walbrzych |
| RP39 Masbate | RP64 Zambales | PL67 Warszawa |
| RP40 Mindoro Occidental | RPG7 Zamboanga | PL68 Wloclawek |
| RP41 Mindoro Oriental | RP65 Zamboanga del Norte | PL69 Wroclaw |
| RP42 Misamis Occidental | RP66 Zamboanga del Sur | PL70 Zamosc |
| RP43 Misamis Oriental | | PL71 Zielona Gora |
| RP44 Mountain | | |
| RPE2 Naga | PC PITCAIRN ISLANDS | PO PORTUGAL |
| RPH3 Negros Occidental | | PO02 Aveiro |
| RP46 Negros Oriental | * PL POLAND | PO23 Azores |
| RP57 North Cotabato | PL23 Biala Podlaska | PO03 Beja |
| RP67 Northern Samar | PL24 Bialystok | PO04 Braga |
| RP47 Nueva Ecija | PL25 Bielsko | PO05 Braganca |
| RP48 Nueva Vizcaya | PL26 Bydgoszcz | PO06 Castelo Branco |
| RPE3 Olongapo | PL27 Chelm | PO07 Coimbra |
| RPE4 Ormoc | PL28 Ciechanow | PO08 Evora |
| RPE5 Oroquieta | PL29 Czestochowa | PO09 Faro |
| RPE6 Ozamis | PL30 Elblag | PO11 Guarda |
| RPE7 Pagadian | PL31 Gdansk | PO13 Leiria |
| RP49 Palawan | PL32 Gorzow | PO14 Lisboa |
| RPE8 Palayan | PL33 Jelenia Gora | PO10 Madeira |
| RP50 Pampanga | PL34 Kalisz | PO16 Portalegre |
| RP51 Pangasinan | PL35 Katowice | PO17 Porto |
| RPE9 Pasay | PL36 Kielce | PO18 Santarem |
| RPF1 Puerto Princesa | PL37 Konin | PO19 Setubal |
| RPH2 Quezon | PL38 Koszalin | PO20 Viana do Castelo |
| RPF2 Quezon City | PL39 Krakow | PO21 Vila Real |
| RP68 Quirino | PL40 Krosno | PO22 Viseu |
| RP53 Rizal | PL41 Legnica | |
| RP54 Romblon | PL42 Leszno | RQ PUERTO RICO |
| RPF3 Roxas | PL43 Lodz | |
| RP55 Samar | PL44 Lomza | QA QATAR |

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| RE REUNION | RW06 Gitarama | SM SAN MARINO |
| RO ROMANIA | RW07 Kibungo | SM01 Acquaviva |
| RO01 Alba | RW08 Kibuye | SM06 Borgo Maggiore |
| RO02 Arad | RW09 Kigali | SM02 Chiesanuova |
| RO03 Arges | RW10 Ruhengeri | SM03 Domagnano |
| RO04 Bacau | SC ST. KITTS AND NEVIS | SM04 Faetano |
| RO05 Bihor | SC01 Christ Church Nichola | SM05 Fiorentino |
| RO06 Bistrita-Nasaud | Town | SM08 Monte Giardino |
| RO07 Botosani | SC02 Saint Anne Sandy Point | SM07 San Marino |
| RO08 Braila | SC03 Saint George Basseterre | SM09 Serravalle |
| RO09 Brasov | SC04 Saint George Gingerland | TP SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE |
| RO10 Bucuresti | SC05 Saint James Windward | TP01 Principe |
| RO11 Buzau | SC06 Saint John Capisterre | TP02 Sao Tome |
| RO41 Calarasi | SC07 Saint John Figtree | |
| RO12 Caras-Severin | SC08 Saint Mary Cayon | SA SAUDI ARABIA |
| RO13 Cluj | SC09 Saint Paul Capisterre | SA02 Al Bahah |
| RO14 Constanta | SC10 Saint Paul Charlestown | SA15 Al Hudud ash Shamaliyah |
| RO15 Covasna | SC11 Saint Peter Basseterre | SA03 Al Jawf |
| RO16 Dimbovita | SC12 Saint Thomas Lowland | SA05 Al Madinah |
| RO17 Dolj | SC13 Saint Thomas Middle | SA08 Al Qasim |
| RO18 Galati | Island | SA09 Al Qurayyat |
| RO19 Gorj | SC15 Trinity Palmetto Point | SA10 Ar Riyad |
| RO42 Giurgiu | | SA06 Ash Sharqiyah |
| RO20 Harghita | SH ST. HELENA | SA11 `Asir |
| RO21 Hunedoara | SH01 Ascension | SA13 Ha'il |
| RO22 Ialomita | SH02 Saint Helena | SA17 Jizan |
| RO23 Iasi | SH03 Tristan da Cunha | SA14 Makkah |
| RO25 Maramures | | SA16 Najran |
| RO26 Mehedinti | ST ST. LUCIA | SA19 Tabuk |
| RO27 Mures | ST01 Anse-la-Raye | |
| RO28 Neamt | ST03 Castries | SG SENEGAL |
| RO29 Olt | ST04 Choiseul | SG01 Dakar |
| RO30 Prahova | ST02 Dauphin | SG03 Diourbel |
| RO31 Salaj | ST05 Dennerly | SG09 Fatick |
| RO32 Satu Mare | ST06 Gros-Islet | SG10 Kaolack |
| RO33 Sibiu | ST07 Laborie | SG11 Kolda |
| RO34 Suceava | ST08 Micoud | SG08 Louga |
| RO35 Teleorman | ST11 Praslin | SG04 Saint-Louis |
| RO36 Timis | ST09 Soufriere | SG05 Tambacounda |
| RO37 Tulcea | ST10 Vieux-Fort | SG07 Thies |
| RO38 Vaslui | | SG12 Ziguinchor |
| RO39 Vilcea | SB ST. PIERRE AND MIQUELON | |
| RO40 Vrancea | | SR SERBIA |
| * RS RUSSIA | VC ST. VINCENT AND THE | |
| | GRENADINES | SE SEYCHELLES |
| RW RWANDA | VC01 Charlotte | SE01 Anse aux Pins |
| RW01 Butare | VC06 Grenadines | SE02 Anse Boileau |
| RW02 Byumba | VC02 Saint Andrew | SE03 Anse Etoile |
| RW03 Cyangugu | VC03 Saint David | SE04 Anse Louis |
| RW04 Gikongoro | VC04 Saint George | SE05 Anse Royale |
| RW05 Gisenyi | VC05 Saint Patrick | SE06 Baie Lazare |
| | | SE07 Baie Sainte Anne |

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| SE08 Beau Vallon | SO15 Togdheer | CE18 Polonnaruwa |
| SE09 Bel Air | SO16 Woqooyi Galbeed | CE19 Puttalam |
| SE10 Bel Ombre | | CE20 Ratnapura |
| SE11 Cascade | SF SOUTH AFRICA | CE21 Trincomalee |
| SE12 Glacis | SF01 Cape Province | CE28 Vavuniya |
| SE13 Grand' Anse (Mahe) | SF02 Natal | |
| SE14 Grand' Anse (Praslin) | SF03 Orange Free State | SU SUDAN |
| SE15 La Digue | SF04 Transvaal | SU26 A'ali an Nil |
| SE16 La Riviere Anglaise | | SU28 Al Istiwa'iyah |
| SE17 Mont Buxton | SX SOUTH GEORGIA AND THE | SU29 Al Khartum |
| SE18 Mont Fleuri | SOUTH SANDWICH ISLANDS | SU27 Al Wusta |
| SE19 Plaisance | | SU30 Ash Shamaliyah |
| SE20 Pointe La Rue | * SP SPAIN | SU31 Ash Sharqiyah |
| SE21 Port Glaud | SP51 Andalucia | SU32 Bahr al Ghazal |
| SE22 Saint Louis | SP52 Aragon | SU33 Darfur |
| SE23 Takamaka | SP34 Asturias | SU34 Kurdufan |
| | SP53 Canarias | |
| SL SIERRA LEONE | SP39 Cantabria | NS SURINAME |
| SL01 Eastern | SP54 Castilla-La Mancha | NS10 Brokopondo |
| SL02 Northern | SP55 Castilla y Leon | NS11 Commewijne |
| SL03 Southern | SP56 Cataluna | NS12 Coronie |
| SL04 Western Area | SP57 Extremadura | NS13 Marowijne |
| | SP58 Galicia | NS14 Nickerie |
| SN SINGAPORE | SP07 Islas Baleares | NS15 Para |
| | SP27 La Rioja | NS16 Paramaribo |
| * LO SLOVAKIA | SP29 Madrid | NS17 Saramacca |
| | SP31 Murcia | NS18 Sipaliwini |
| * SI SLOVENIA | SP32 Navarra | NS19 Wanica |
| | SP59 Pais Vasco | |
| BP SOLOMON ISLANDS | SP60 Valenciana | SV SVALBARD |
| BP05 Central | | |
| BP06 Guadalcanal | PG SPRATLY ISLANDS | WZ SWAZILAND |
| BP07 Isabel | | WZ01 Hhohho |
| BP08 Makira | CE SRI LANKA | WZ02 Lubombo |
| BP03 Malaita | CE01 Amparai | WZ03 Manzini |
| BP09 Temotu | CE02 Anuradhapura | WZ05 Praslin |
| BP04 Western | CE03 Badulla | WZ04 Shiselweni |
| | CE04 Batticaloa | |
| SO SOMALIA | CE23 Colombo | * SW SWEDEN |
| SO01 Bakool | CE06 Galle | SW01 Alvsborgs Lan |
| SO02 Banaadir | CE24 Gampaha | SW02 Blekinge Lan |
| SO03 Bari | CE07 Hambantota | SW03 Gavleborgs Lan |
| SO04 Bay | CE25 Jaffna | SW04 Goteborgs och Bohus |
| SO05 Galguduud | CE09 Kalutara | Lan |
| SO06 Gedo | CE10 Kandy | SW05 Gotlands Lan |
| SO07 Hiiraan | CE11 Kegalla | SW06 Hallands Lan |
| SO08 Jubbada Dhexe | CE12 Kurunegala | SW07 Jamtlands Lan |
| SO09 Jubbada Hoose | CE26 Mannar | SW08 Jonkopings Lan |
| SO10 Mudug | CE14 Matale | SW09 Kalmar Lan |
| SO11 Nugaal | CE15 Matara | SW10 Kopparbergs Lan |
| SO12 Sanaag | CE16 Moneragala | SW11 Kristianstads Lan |
| SO13 Shabeellaha Dhexe | CE27 Mullaittivu | SW12 Kronobergs Lan |
| SO14 Shabeellaha Hoose | CE17 Nuwara Eliya | SW13 Malmohus Lan |

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|--------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| SW14 Norrbottens Lan | SY08 Rif Dimashq | TH01 Mae Hong Son |
| SW15 Orebro Lan | SY14 Tartus | TH24 Maha Sarakham |
| SW16 Ostergotlands Lan | | TH43 Nakhon Nayok |
| SW17 Skaraborgs Lan | TI TAJIKISTAN | TH53 Nakhon Pathom |
| SW18 Sodermanlands Lan | | TH21 Nakhon Phanom |
| SW26 Stockholms Lan | TZ TANZANIA | TH27 Nakhon Ratchasima |
| SW21 Uppsala Lan | TZ01 Arusha | TH16 Nakhon Sawan |
| SW22 Varmlands Lan | TZ23 Dar es Salaam | TH64 Nakhon Si Thammarat |
| SW23 Vasterbottens Lan | TZ03 Dodoma | TH04 Nan |
| SW24 Vasternorrlands Lan | TZ04 Iringa | TH31 Narathiwat |
| SW25 Vastmanlands Lan | TZ05 Kigoma | TH17 Nong Khai |
| | TZ06 Kilimanjaro | TH38 Nonthaburi |
| * SZ SWITZERLAND | TZ07 Lindi | TH39 Pathum Thani |
| SZ01 Aargau | TZ08 Mara | TH69 Pattani |
| SZ02 Ausser-Rhoden | TZ09 Mbeya | TH61 Phangnga |
| SZ03 Basel-Landschaft | TZ10 Morogoro | TH66 Phatthalung |
| SZ04 Basel-Stadt | TZ11 Mtwara | TH41 Phayao |
| SZ05 Bern | TZ12 Mwanza | TH14 Phetchabun |
| SZ06 Fribourg | TZ13 Pemba North | TH56 Phetchaburi |
| SZ07 Geneve | TZ20 Pemba South | TH13 Phichit |
| SZ08 Glarus | TZ02 Pwani | TH12 Phitsanulok |
| SZ09 Graubunden | TZ24 Rukwa | TH36 Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya |
| SZ10 Inner-Rhoden | TZ14 Ruvuma | TH07 Phrae |
| SZ26 Jura | TZ15 Shinyanga | TH62 Phuket |
| SZ11 Luzern | TZ16 Singida | TH45 Prachin Buri |
| SZ12 Neuchatel | TZ17 Tabora | TH57 Prachuap Khiri Khan |
| SZ13 Nidwalden | TZ18 Tanga | TH59 Ranong |
| SZ14 Obwalden | TZ21 Zanzibar Central/South | TH52 Ratchaburi |
| SZ15 Sankt Gallen | TZ22 Zanzibar North | TH47 Rayong |
| SZ16 Schaffhausen | TZ25 Zanzibar Urban/West | TH25 Roi Et |
| SZ17 Schwyz | TZ19 Ziwa Magharibi | TH20 Sakon Nakhon |
| SZ18 Solothurn | | TH42 Samut Prakan |
| SZ19 Thurgau | TH THAILAND | TH55 Samut Sakhon |
| SZ20 Ticino | TH35 Ang Thong | TH54 Samut Songkhram |
| SZ21 Uri | TH28 Buriram | TH37 Saraburi |
| SZ22 Valais | TH44 Chachoengsao | TH67 Satun |
| SZ23 Vaud | TH32 Chai Nat | TH33 Sing Buri |
| SZ24 Zug | TH26 Chaiyaphum | TH30 Sisaket |
| SZ25 Zurich | TH48 Chanthaburi | TH68 Songkhla |
| | TH02 Chiang Mai | TH09 Sukhothai |
| SY SYRIA | TH03 Chiang Rai | TH51 Suphan Buri |
| SY01 Al Hasakah | TH46 Chon Buri | TH60 Surat Thani |
| SY02 Al Ladhqiyyah | TH58 Chumphon | TH29 Surin |
| SY03 Al Qunaytirah | TH23 Kalasin | TH08 Tak |
| SY04 Ar Raqqa | TH11 Kamphaeng Phet | TH65 Trang |
| SY05 As Suwayda' | TH50 Kanchanaburi | TH49 Trat |
| SY06 Dar`a | TH22 Khon Kaen | TH71 Ubon Ratchathani |
| SY07 Dayr az Zawr | TH63 Krabi | TH19 Udon Thani |
| SY13 Dimashq | TH40 Krung Thep | TH15 Uthai Thani |
| SY09 Halab | TH06 Lampang | TH10 Uttaradit |
| SY10 Hamah | TH05 Lamphun | TH70 Yala |
| SY11 Hims | TH18 Loei | TH72 Yasothon |
| SY12 Idlib | TH34 Lop Buri | |

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|---------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|
| TO TOGO | TS02 Al Qasrayn | TU69 Gumushane |
| TO01 Amlame | TS03 Al Qayrawan | TU70 Hakkari |
| TO02 Aneho | TS26 Aryanah | TU31 Hatay |
| TO03 Atakpame | TS17 Bajah | TU32 Icel |
| TO15 Badou | TS18 Banzart | TU33 Isparta |
| TO04 Bafilo | TS27 Bin `Arus | TU34 Istanbul |
| TO05 Bassar | TS06 Jundubah | TU35 Izmir |
| TO06 Dapaong | TS28 Madanin | TU46 Kahraman Maras |
| TO07 Kante | TS19 Nabul | TU78 Karaman |
| TO08 Klouto | TS29 Qabis | TU36 Kars |
| TO14 Kpagouda | TS10 Qafsah | TU37 Kastamonu |
| TO09 Lama-Kara | TS31 Qibili | TU38 Kayseri |
| TO10 Lome | TS32 Safaqis | TU79 Kirikkale |
| TO11 Mango | TS33 Sidi Bu Zayd | TU39 Kirklareli |
| TO12 Niamtougou | TS22 Silyanah | TU40 Kirsehir |
| TO13 Notse | TS23 Susah | TU41 Kocaeli |
| TO16 Sotouboua | TS34 Tatawin | TU71 Konya |
| TO17 Tabligbo | TS35 Tawzar | TU43 Kutahya |
| TO19 Tchamba | TS36 Tunis | TU44 Malatya |
| TO20 Tchaoudjo | TS37 Zaghwan | TU45 Manisa |
| TO18 Tsevie | | TU72 Mardin |
| TO21 Vogan | TU TURKEY | TU48 Mugla |
| | TU01 Adana | TU49 Mus |
| TL TOKELAU | TU02 Adiyaman | TU50 Nevsehir |
| | TU03 Afyon | TU73 Nigde |
| TN TONGA | TU04 Agri | TU52 Ordu |
| TN01 Ha`apai | TU75 Aksaray | TU53 Rize |
| TN02 Tongatapu | TU05 Amasya | TU54 Sakarya |
| TN03 Vava`u | TU68 Ankara | TU55 Samsun |
| | TU07 Antalya | TU74 Siirt |
| TD TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO | TU08 Artvin | TU57 Sinop |
| TD01 Arima | TU09 Aydin | TU80 Sirnak |
| TD02 Caroni | TU10 Balikesir | TU58 Sivas |
| TD03 Mayaro | TU76 Batman | TU59 Tekirdag |
| TD04 Nariva | TU77 Bayburt | TU60 Tokat |
| TD05 Port-of-Spain | TU11 Bilecik | TU61 Trabzon |
| TD06 Saint Andrew | TU12 Bingol | TU62 Tunceli |
| TD07 Saint David | TU13 Bitlis | TU63 Urfa |
| TD08 Saint George | TU14 Bolu | TU64 Usak |
| TD09 Saint Patrick | TU15 Burdur | TU65 Van |
| TD10 San Fernando | TU16 Bursa | TU66 Yozgat |
| TD11 Tobago | TU17 Canakkale | TU67 Zonguldak |
| TD12 Victoria | TU18 Cankiri | |
| TE TROMELIN ISLAND | TU19 Corum | TX TURKMENISTAN |
| | TU20 Denizli | |
| PS TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS (PALAU) | TU21 Diyarbakir | TK TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS |
| | TU22 Edirne | |
| | TU23 Elazig | TV TUVALU |
| TS TUNISIA | TU24 Erzincan | |
| TS14 Al Kaf | TU25 Erzurum | UG UGANDA |
| TS15 Al Mahdiah | TU26 Eskisehir | UG05 Busoga |
| TS16 Al Munastir | TU27 Gaziantep | UG18 Central |
| | TU28 Giresun | |

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|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| UG20 Eastern | UK06 Cheshire | UK64 Down |
| UG08 Karamoja | UK07 Cleveland | UK65 Dungannon |
| UG21 Nile | UK08 Cornwall | UK66 Fermanagh |
| UG22 North Buganda | UK09 Cumbria | UK67 Larne |
| UG23 Northern | UK10 Derby | UK68 Limavady |
| UG12 South Buganda | UK11 Devon | UK69 Lisburn |
| UG24 Southern | UK12 Dorset | UK70 Londonderry |
| UG25 Western | UK13 Durham | UK71 Magherafelt |
| | UK14 East Sussex | UK72 Moyle |
| * UP UKRAINE | UK15 Essex | UK73 Newry and Mourne |
| UP01 Cherkas'ka Oblast' | UK16 Gloucester | UK74 Newtownabbey |
| UP02 Chernihivs'ka Oblast' | UK17 Greater London | UK75 North Down |
| UP03 Chernivets'ka Oblast' | UK18 Greater Manchester | UK76 Omagh |
| UP04 Dnipropetrovs'ka Oblast' | UK19 Hampshire | UK77 Strabane |
| UP05 Donets'ka Oblast' | UK20 Hereford and Worcester | UK78 Borders |
| UP06 Ivano-Frankivs'ka Oblast' | UK21 Hertford | UK79 Central |
| UP07 Kharkivs'ka Oblast' | UK22 Humberside | UK80 Dumfries and Galloway |
| UP08 Khersons'ka Oblast' | UK23 Isle of Wight | UK81 Fife |
| UP09 Khmel'nyts'ka Oblast' | UK24 Kent | UK82 Grampian |
| UP10 Kirovohrads'ka Oblast' | UK25 Lancashire | UK83 Highland |
| UP11 Krym, Respublika | UK26 Leicester | UK84 Lothian |
| UP12 Kyyiv, Misto | UK27 Lincoln | UK85 Orkney |
| UP13 Kyyivs'ka Oblast' | UK28 Merseyside | UK86 Shetland |
| UP14 Luhans'ka Oblast' | UK29 Norfolk | UK87 Strathclyde |
| UP15 L'vivs'ka Oblast' | UK31 Northampton | UK88 Tayside |
| UP16 Mykolayivs'ka Oblast' | UK32 Northumberland | UK89 Western Isles |
| UP17 Odes'ka Oblast' | UK30 North Yorkshire | UK90 Clwyd |
| UP18 Poltav's'ka Oblast' | UK33 Nottingham | UK91 Dyfed |
| UP19 Rivnens'ka Oblast' | UK34 Oxford | UK92 Gwent |
| UP20 Sevastopol', Misto | UK35 Shropshire | UK93 Gwynedd |
| UP21 Sums'ka Oblast' | UK36 Somerset | UK94 Mid Glamorgan |
| UP22 Ternopil's'ka Oblast' | UK37 South Yorkshire | UK95 Powys |
| UP23 Vinnyts'ka Oblast' | UK38 Stafford | UK96 South Glamorgan |
| UP24 Volyns'ka Oblast' | UK39 Suffolk | UK97 West Glamorgan |
| UP25 Zakarpats'ka Oblast' | UK40 Surrey | |
| UP26 Zaporiz'ka Oblast' | UK41 Tyne and Wear | * US UNITED STATES |
| UP27 Zhytomyrs'ka Oblast' | UK42 Warwick | * US01 Alabama |
| | UK43 West Midlands | * US02 Alaska |
| TC UNITED ARAB EMIRATES | UK44 West Sussex | * US04 Arizona |
| TC01 Abu Zaby | UK45 West Yorkshire | * US05 Arkansas |
| TC02 `Ajman | UK46 Wiltshire | * US06 California |
| TC04 Al Fujayrah | UK52 Antrim | * US08 Colorado |
| TC06 Ash Shariqah | UK53 Ards | * US09 Connecticut |
| TC03 Dubayy | UK54 Armagh | * US10 Delaware |
| TC05 Ra's al Khaymah | UK55 Ballymena | * US11 District of Columbia |
| TC07 Umm al Qaywayn | UK56 Ballymoney | * US12 Florida |
| | UK57 Banbridge | * US13 Georgia |
| * UK UNITED KINGDOM | UK58 Belfast | * US15 Hawaii |
| UK01 Avon | UK59 Carrickfergus | * US16 Idaho |
| UK02 Bedford | UK60 Castlereagh | * US17 Illinois |
| UK03 Berkshire | UK61 Coleraine | * US18 Indiana |
| UK04 Buckingham | UK62 Cookstown | * US19 Iowa |
| UK05 Cambridge | UK63 Craigavon | * US20 Kansas |

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|-----------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| * US21 Kentucky | UY18 Tacuarembó | VM56 Can Tho |
| * US22 Louisiana | UY19 Treinta y Tres | VM05 Cao Bang |
| * US23 Maine | | VM44 Dac Lac |
| * US24 Maryland | UZ UZBEKISTAN | VM45 Dong Nai |
| * US25 Massachusetts | | VM46 Dong Thap |
| * US26 Michigan | NH VANUATU | VM57 Gia Lai |
| * US27 Minnesota | NH05 Ambrym | VM11 Ha Bac |
| * US28 Mississippi | NH06 Aoba/Maewo | VM58 Ha Giang |
| * US29 Missouri | NH07 Banks/Torres | VM51 Ha Noi |
| * US30 Montana | NH08 Efate | VM59 Ha Tay |
| * US31 Nebraska | NH09 Epi | VM60 Ha Tinh |
| * US32 Nevada | NH10 Malakula | VM12 Hai Hung |
| * US33 New Hampshire | NH11 Paama | VM13 Hai Phong |
| * US34 New Jersey | NH12 Pentecote | VM52 Ho Chi Minh |
| * US35 New Mexico | NH13 Santo/Malo | VM61 Hoa Binh |
| * US36 New York | NH14 Shepherd | VM62 Khanh Hoa |
| * US37 North Carolina | NH15 Tafea | VM47 Kien Giang |
| * US38 North Dakota | | VM63 Kon Tum |
| * US39 Ohio | VT VATICAN CITY | VM22 Lai Chau |
| * US40 Oklahoma | | VM23 Lam Dong |
| * US41 Oregon | VE VENEZUELA | VM39 Lang Son |
| * US42 Pennsylvania | VE01 Amazonas | VM64 Lao Cai |
| * US44 Rhode Island | VE02 Anzoategui | VM24 Long An |
| * US45 South Carolina | VE03 Apure | VM48 Minh Hai |
| * US46 South Dakota | VE04 Aragua | VM65 Nam Ha |
| * US47 Tennessee | VE05 Barinas | VM66 Nghe An |
| * US48 Texas | VE06 Bolivar | VM67 Ninh Binh |
| * US49 Utah | VE07 Carabobo | VM68 Ninh Thuan |
| * US50 Vermont | VE08 Cojedes | VM69 Phu Yen |
| * US51 Virginia | VE09 Delta Amacuro | VM70 Quang Binh |
| * US53 Washington | VE24 Dependencias Federales | VM29 Quang Nam-Da Nang |
| * US54 West Virginia | VE10 Distrito Federal | VM71 Quang Ngai |
| * US55 Wisconsin | VE11 Falcon | VM30 Quang Ninh |
| * US56 Wyoming | VE12 Guarico | VM72 Quang Tri |
| | VE13 Lara | VM73 Soc Trang |
| UY URUGUAY | VE14 Merida | VM49 Song Be |
| UY01 Artigas | VE15 Miranda | VM32 Son La |
| UY02 Canelones | VE16 Monagas | VM33 Tay Ninh |
| UY03 Cerro Largo | VE17 Nueva Esparta | VM35 Thai Binh |
| UY04 Colonia | VE18 Portuguesa | VM34 Thanh Hoa |
| UY05 Durazno | VE19 Sucre | VM74 Thua Thien |
| UY06 Flores | VE20 Tachira | VM37 Tien Giang |
| UY07 Florida | VE21 Trujillo | VM75 Tra Vinh |
| UY08 Lavalleja | VE22 Yaracuy | VM76 Tuyen Quang |
| UY09 Maldonado | VE23 Zulia | VM77 Vinh Long |
| UY10 Montevideo | | VM50 Vinh Phu |
| UY11 Paysandu | VM VIETNAM | VM78 Yen Bai |
| UY12 Rio Negro | VM43 An Giang | |
| UY13 Rivera | VM53 Ba Ria-Vung Tau | * VQ VIRGIN ISLANDS |
| UY14 Rocha | VM02 Bac Thai | |
| UY15 Salto | VM03 Ben Tre | WQ WAKE ISLAND |
| UY16 San Jose | VM54 Binh Dinh | |
| UY17 Soriano | VM55 Binh Thuan | WF WALLIS AND FUTUNA |

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|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| WE WEST BANK | ZA09 Lusaka |
| WI WESTERN SAHARA | ZA05 Northern |
| WS WESTERN SAMOA | ZA06 North-Western |
| WS01 A`ana | ZA07 Southern |
| WS02 Aiga-i-le-Tai | ZA01 Western |
| WS03 Atua | ZI ZIMBABWE |
| WS04 Fa`asaleleaga | ZI01 Manicaland |
| WS05 Gaga`emauga | ZI03 Mashonaland Central |
| WS07 Gagaifomauga | ZI04 Mashonaland East |
| WS08 Palauli | ZI05 Mashonaland West |
| WS09 Satupa`itea | ZI06 Matabeleland North |
| WS10 Tuamasaga | ZI07 Matabeleland South |
| WS06 Va`a-o-Fonoti | ZI02 Midlands |
| WS11 Vaisigano | ZI08 Masvingo |
| YM YEMEN | TW TAIWAN |
| YM01 Abyan | TW01 Fu-chien |
| YM02 `Adan | TW02 Kao-hsiung |
| YM07 Al Bayda' | TW03 T'ai-pei |
| YM08 Al Hudaydah | TW04 T'ai-wan |
| YM09 Al Jawf | |
| YM03 Al Mahrah | |
| YM10 Al Mahwit | |
| YM11 Dhamar | |
| YM04 Hadramawt | |
| YM12 Hajjah | |
| YM13 Ibb | |
| YM06 Lahij | |
| YM14 Ma'rib | |
| YM05 Shabwah | |
| YM15 Sa`dah | |
| YM16 San`a' | |
| YM17 Ta`izz | |
| CG ZAIRE | |
| CG01 Bandundu | |
| CG08 Bas-Zaire | |
| CG02 Equateur | |
| CG09 Haut-Zaire | |
| CG03 Kasai-Occidental | |
| CG04 Kasai-Oriental | |
| CG06 Kinshasa | |
| CG07 Kivu | |
| CG05 Shaba | |
| G1ZA ZAMBIA | |
| ZA02 Central | |
| ZA08 Copperbelt | |
| ZA03 Eastern | |
| ZA04 Luapula | |

Appendix CC. Application Units (AQUIRE only)

| <u>Code</u> | <u>Definition</u> | | |
|--------------------|----------------------------------------------------|------------|---------------------------------|
| AI%/L | Active ingredient percent per liter | kg | Kilograms |
| AI g | Active ingredient grams | kg/ac | Kilograms per acre |
| AI g/ac | Active ingredient grams per acre | kg/ha | Kilograms per hectare |
| AI g/cm | Active ingredient grams per centimeter | kg/m | Kilograms per meter |
| AI g/ha | Active ingredient grams per hectare | kg/m3 | Kilograms per cubic meter |
| AI g/m2 | Active ingredient grams per square meter | l/ha | Liter per hectare |
| AI kg | Active ingredient kilograms | l/mi | Liter per minute |
| AI kg/ha | Active ingredient kilograms per hectare | l/s | Liter per second |
| AI lb/ac | Active ingredient pounds per acre | lb | Pound |
| AI lb/ga | Active ingredient pounds per gallon | lb/ac | Pound per acre |
| AI mg | Active ingredient milligram | lb/cwt s | Pound per hundred weight seed |
| AI mg/L | Active ingredient milligram per liter | lb/ft2 | Pound per square feet |
| AI oz/ac | Active ingredient ounces per acre | mg/L | Milligrams per liter |
| AI ug/L | Active ingredient micrograms per liter | mg/m2 | Milligrams per square meter |
| AI ng/cm2 | Active ingredient nanograms per square centimeters | ml/L | Milliliter per liter |
| L | Liters | ml/m2 | Milliliter per square meter |
| NR | Not reported | ml/mi | Milliliter per minute |
| ac/ft | Acre foot | ng/cm2 | Nanogram per square centimeter |
| g | Grams | no/m2 | Number per square meter |
| g/1000g | Grams per 1000 grams | oz/ac | Ounces per acre |
| g/L | Grams per liter | oz/gal | Ounces per gallon |
| g/ac | Grams per acre | ppm | Parts per million |
| g/cm3 | Grams per cubic centimeter | ppm/mi | Parts per million per minute |
| g/ha | Grams per hectare | tillers/m2 | Tillers per square meter |
| g/km | Grams per kilometer | tons | Tons |
| g/m2 | Grams per square meter | tons/ha | Tons per hectare |
| g/m3 | Grams per cubic meter | ug/L | Microgram per liter |
| g/yr | Grams per year | ug/L/hr | Micrograms per liter per hour |
| gal | Gallons | ug/cm2 | Microgram per square centimeter |
| gal/ac | Gallons per acre | ug/kg | Microgram per kilogram |
| gal/ac f | Gallons per acre foot | ug/ml | Microgram per millimeter |
| gal/gal | Gallon per gallon | ul/L | Microliters per liter |

Code **Definition**

Appendix DD. AQUIRE Field Name Codes

| <u>Field Name</u> | <u>Remark Abbreviation</u> | <u>Field Name</u> | <u>Remark Abbreviation</u> |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|
| Grade | GRADE | Exposure Time | TIME |
| Purity | PURITY | Exposure Type | TYPE |
| Formulation | FO | Method Conc | CONC |
| Characteristics | CHAR | Temperature | TEMP |
| Radiolabel | RADIO | Hardness | HARD |
| Carrier or Solvent | CARRIER | Alkalinity | ALK |
| Solvent Grade | SOLVGRADE | Dissolved Oxygen | DO |
| Solvent Purity | SOLVPURITY | pH | PH |
| Solvent Formulation | SOLVFO | Salinity | SALIN |
| Solvent Characteristics | SOLVCHAR | Conductivity | COND |
| Media | FW,SW | Organic C | ORG C |
| Location | LAB,FIELD | Habitat Descr | HAB |
| Organism Char | LIFESTG | Substrate Info | SUBSTR |
| Control | CONTR | Water Depth | DEPTH |
| Response Site | SITE | Location | LOC |
| Effect | In EE Remark | Sta/Pro/Country | NONE |
| Trend | TREND | Latitude | LAT |
| Endpt | In EE Remark | Longitude | LONG |
| Measurement | In EE Remark | AP Type | AP TY |
| Signif | SIGNIF | AP Frequency | AP FREQ |
| Level | LEVEL | AP Rate | AP RATE |
| Concentration | CONC | Half Life | HALF |
| BCF | BCF | AP Season | AP SEAS |
| | | AP Date | AP DATE |

Appendix EE. Field Name Codes**I. Quality Assurance Parameters**

| Field Name | Coding Sheet Abbreviation | Remarks Abbreviation |
|------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|
| Reference Number | REF #, AUTHOR, YEAR | none |
| Total Tests | TOTAL TESTS | none |
| Reviewer/Date | REVIEWER, DATE | none |
| QA Date/Initials | QA DATE, INITIALS | none |
| TestNumber | TEST ID | none |

II. Test Chemical Parameters

| Field Name | Coding Sheet Abbreviation | Remarks Abbreviations |
|---------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Chemical Name, Type | TEST, POSITIVE CONTROL, CARRIER | none, PC CARRIER |
| Grade | GRADE | GRADE |
| Purity | PURITY | none |
| Formulation | FORMULATION | FO |
| Comments | CHARACTERSTICS | CHAR |
| Radiolabel | RADIOLAB | RADIO |
| CAS number | CAS # | none |

III. Test Information

| Field Name | Coding Sheet Abbreviation | Remarks Abbreviations |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Species Number/Latin Name | SPECIES #/LATIN NAME | none |
| Organism Source | ORG SOURCE | SOURCE |
| Lifestage/Age | LIFESTG/AGE | LIFESTG/ AGE |
| Organism Characteristics | ORG CHAR | OCHAR |
| Test Location | TEST LOCATION | LOC |
| Exposure Type | EXPO TYPE | TYPE |
| Control | CONTROL TYPE | CONTR |
| Number of Doses | DOSE NUM | DNUM |
| Application Frequency | APPL FREQUENCY | AP FREQ |
| Exposure Duration | EXPOSURE DURATION | ETIME |
| Study Duration | STUDY DURATION | STIME |
| Media Type | MEDIA TYPE | MEDIA |
| Soil Type | SOIL TYPE | SOIL |
| Soil Texture | SOIL TEXTURE | TEXTURE |
| Media pH | MEDIA PH | pH |
| Media Organic Matter | MEDIA ORGANIC MATTER | OM |
| Media Moisture | MEDIA MOISTURE | MOIST |
| Media CEC | MEDIA CEC | CEC |
| Soil Concentration Measured/ Concentration measured on Dry or Wet Basis | SOIL CONC MEASURED DRY-WET WEIGHT | none |
| Remarks | REMARKS | none |
| Experimental Design | --- | EDES |
| Other Effects | none | OEF |

IV. Exposure Information

| Field Name | Coding Sheet Abbreviation | Remarks Abbreviation |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|
| Dose Number | DOSE NO | none |
| Dose ID | DOSE ID | none |
| Sample Number | N | none |
| Gender | SEX | SEX |
| Exposure Dose and Unit | DOSE/UNIT | DOSE/ DUNIT |
| Ion | ION | ION |
| Chemical Analysis Method | METHOD | ANALYSIS |
| Remark Number | RN | none |
| Remarks | REMARKS | none |

V. Results Information

| Field Name | Coding Sheet Abbreviation | Remarks Abbreviation |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|
| Dose Number/ID | DOSE NO/ID | none |
| Sample Number and Unit | N/UNIT | SAMPN/ NUNIT |
| Observation Time | O | OTIME |
| Effect | EFFECT | EFCT |
| Effect Measurement | MEASMENT | MSMT |
| Endpoint/Assigned | ENDPT/ASG | ENDPT |
| Result Set | R | none |
| Statistical Significance | SIG/NSIG | none |
| Level | LEVEL | none |
| Paper/Reviewer Assigned Data | P R | none |
| Response Site | RESP SITE | RSITE |
| Observed Response Value/ Unit | OBSERV RESPONSE VALUE/UNIT | RVALUE RUNIT |
| Dry or Wet Weight | DW % | DW |
| Percent Lipid | %LIPID | LD |
| Remark Number | RN | none |
| Remarks | REMARKS | none |

Appendix FF. Organic Matter Type and Units

Organic Matter Types

| Code | Definition |
|------|-----------------------------------|
| ASH | Ash Free Dry Mass |
| C | Carbon |
| C:N | Carbon to Nitrogen Ratio |
| CPON | Carbon Particulate Organic Matter |
| Cox | Oxidized Carbon |
| DOC | Dissolved Organic Carbon |
| HUM | Humus |
| LOI | Loss On Ignition |
| N | Nitrogen |
| NR | Not Reported |
| OC | Organic Carbon |
| OM | Organic Matter |
| POC | Particulate Organic Carbon |
| POM | Particulate Organic Matter |
| TOC | Total Organic Carbon |
| peat | Peat |

Organic Matter Units

| Code | Definition |
|--------------|----------------------------------|
| % | percent |
| NR | not reported |
| cmol/kg | centimoles per kilogram |
| g | grams |
| g/100g | grams per 100 grams |
| g/kg | grams per kilogram |
| mg/g soil | milligrams per gram soil |
| mg/100g soil | milligrams per 100 grams of soil |
| mg/kg soil | milligrams per kilogram soil |
| umol/g LIT | micromoles per gram litter |

Appendix GG. Cation Exchange Capacity Units

Cation Exchange Capacity (CEC) Units

| <u>Dose</u> | <u>Definition</u> |
|-------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|
| NR | not reported |
| cmol/kg | centimoles per kilogram soil |
| cmol+/kg | centimoles + ions per kilogram soil |
| cmol P+/kg | centimoles P+ per kilogram soil |
| me/100g | milliequivalents per 100 grams s |
| meq | milliequivalents |
| meq A/100 g | milliequivalents NH ₄ per 100 g |
| meq mg/g | milliequivalent milligrams per g |
| meq/100g | milliequivalents per 100 grams s |
| meq/kg | milliequivalents per kilogram |
| mmol/100g | millimoles per 100 grams soil |
| mmol/kg | millimoles per kilogram soil |
| mmol K+/kg | millimoles K+ per kilogram soil |
| mval/100g | millivalue per 100 grams (mval=ppm*(ion charge)/(atomic weight)) |